The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

Plenty of Proclamations but no Further Action at Paris.

Bonapartists and Orleanists Tampering with the Central Committee.

Alleged Concessions of the Versailles Government.

Menotti Garibaldi Commander-in-Chief of the Insurgents.

Germany Closely Watching the Course of Events.

Switzerland Arming to Protect Her Borders.

THE PARIS INSURRECTION.

Seizure of the Address of the Mayors—Arms Captured by Loyal Nationals—Bonapartists and Orleanists Trying to Bribe the Leaders—Concessions by the Government—Menotti Garibaldi the Commander-in-Chief—Various Incidents and Proceedings.

PARIS, March 24, via LONDON, March 25.—The Insurgent Committee yesterday seized the copies of an address to be issued by the Mayors of Paris, at the printing-office of M. DUPONT. The office has since been guarded by a battalion of the friends of order.

An alarm given yesterday in the vicinity of the Bank of France was caused by the seizure by the loyal National Guards of two car-loads of breech-loaders under the care of agents of the Insurgent Committee.

The official journal of the Central Committee asserts that numerous Bonapartists and Orleanist agents are making attempts to bride the supporters of the Committee; and says that all persons rendering themselves liable to suspicion in this connection will be immediately arrested and delivered to the Committee for trial.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon the Insurgent Central Committee issued a proclamation stating that Admiral SAISSET has obtained from the Assembly and Government a complete recognition of the municipal franchise, and the right of election of their own officers by the National Guard, including a Commander-in-Chief, as well as a modification of the projected Maturity law favorable to lodgers. The Committee say they will maintain their post until they are confirmed therein, or replaced by others, and will guard the execution of the laws.

Notwithstanding efforts at conciliation, the situation is unchanged, and a conflict is feared.

The official of journal the Committee says it has decided upon the occupation of all the Maires of arrondissements, and dissentients will be tried upon arrest.

The trial of Deputy CLEMENCEAU has been ordered by the Committee, as has also that of certain dissentient journalists. MENOTTI GARIBALDI has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the insurgent Nationals.

The journals supporting the Government demand the employment of force against the insurrection. A corps of Mitrailleuisists has rallied to the cause of order.

A battalion of Francs-Tireurs attempted today to seize the money in a bank of deposit in the Rue de Lille, but met with opposition and quickly retired. There was a similar occurrence at the Cour des Comptes.

Several insurgent patrols have been stopped by the orderly Nationals, but there was no fighting. The Montmartrites and Garibaldians, with two guns, invaded the Place de la Bourse at 5 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon, and, making a charge upon the guns in the hands of the loyal Nationals, demanded their surrender. They met both a refusal and repulse.

The Mayoralty negotiation has resulted in the leaving of the Mairies in the hands of their actual occupants, on condition that the municipality give their support to the communal elections, and the election of a commandant of the National Guard.

The Insurrectionary Committee has intrusted military powers to Cols. DUVAL, BRUNEL and ENDES, who are promoted to be Generals, and will act in concert until MENOTTI GARIBALDI, who has been unanimously chosen to the chief command, arrives in Paris.

The Committee has received information that delegates from Marseilles, Lyons, and Bordeaux, who were recently here, have returned to their homes, and will quickly give the signal for a movement among the workmen in those cities analogous to that in progress in Paris.

Gen. CHAUTARD has been appointed commander of artillery by the Insurgent Committee.

The Montmartrites have increased their vigilance; they stop all railway trains bound to Versailles, and seize all the ammunition found in the cars.

The Mayors Appealing to the Government—Another Warning from the Germans—Proclamations and Orders—The Elections to be Held—Removal of the Barricades.

VERSAILLES, March 24.—The National Assembly has received a communication from the Mayors of Paris, asking, before the horrors of civil war are inaugurated in Paris, that the Assembly enter into permanent communication with the Mayors, and give them full powers.

M. FAVRE has received two additional dispatches from the German authorities declaring it to be the duty of the Versailles Government to conquer sedition. The withdrawal of the German troops from France has been entirely stopped. Additional exactions have been levied by them upon the people of the departments.

PARIS, March 25.—The news today centres in mere proclamations, of which about the usual number have been published. The Paris *Charivari* has suspended publication.

The Central Committee has intrusted military powers to M. BERGERET, under command of the Place Vendome insurrectionary authorities.

The delegate of the Minister of Finance has ordered that the *octroi* duties be paid as usual, or energetic measures will be adopted for their collection.

The insurgent National Guards, on the 24th, obeying the orders of the Central Committee, abstained from attacking the Mairie of the second arrondissement, and passed through the Place de la Bours with reversed muskets.

It is reported that an agreement has been entered into between the Insurrectionary Committee and the Mayors, under which the communal elections will be held on Thursday next, and the election of a Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards on Saturday.

The removal of the barricades is expected to-night.

FRANCE.

Fecamp Reoccupied by the Germans—Feeble Response to the Call for Volunteers—The Commune Re-Established at Marseilles—Action of the National Assembly.

LONDON, March 25.—Fecamp has been reoccupied by a force of 600 Prussians.

A dispatch from the Government at Versailles, calling for volunteers to re-establish order in Paris, elicited but a small response in Havre.

The Commune has been re-established in Marseilles, where, it is said, the Mayor and General Prefect have been made prisoners. No disturbances have occurred, however, and the proclamation issued by the new Government had had a good effect. The town is quiet.

VERSAILLES, March 25.—The National Assembly has passed a law providing for delay in the payment of commercial bills. M. TIRARD, in a speech before the Assembly, described the situation of affairs in Paris as of the gravest nature.

PARIS, March 25—Evening.—The official journal of the Central Committee has not appeared today. The insurgent leaders have, however, issued a proclamation justifying their course of action, and calling upon all the people to vote at the elections.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Army Bill in the British House of Commons—Napoleon and His London Organ—Switzerland Protecting Her Borders—The Baltic Free From Ice—Disturbances at Bucharest.

LONDON, March 25.—In the House of Commons, last night, Lord ELCHO moved an amendment to the Army bill, diminishing the army by 10,000 men. Mr. CARDWELL opposed the motion, and was energetically sustained by GEORGE STORKS. The amendment was then rejected by the House.

The *Scotsman* says that the Emperor NAPOLEON is engaged in personal communication with the managers of a London paper, which has always been devoted to his fortunes.

The Mayor and corporation of Southampton have visited the United States war-steamer *Shenandoah*, lying in Southampton water, on an invitation extended by Capt. WELLS, who, in response to a toast given by the Mayor, expressed the most friendly sentiments toward England.

BERNE, March 25.—The Swiss Federal Council, fearing an extension of the French disturbances to the border of Switzerland, have issued an order calling out a large number of troops to guard the border.

COPENHAGEN, March 25.—The ice has left the Baltic, which is now open for navigation.

BUCHAREST, March 24.—The excitement over the attack upon the German peace celebration has not abated. In consequence of intervention of the German Consul the Prefect of Police has been dismissed from office. Further disturbances are apprehended.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Present Sentiment—Purpose of a New Russian Loan—Changed Views—A Plea for Fast Policy—An Old Saying—Reforms in the Diplomatic System—Decline of Diplomacy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 11, 1871.

The peace has already had a very soothing effect on the British mind. Englishmen are on much better terms now both with themselves and with the rest of the world. They have plucked up heart again, and are beginning to think that perhaps, after all, they didn't cut altogether such a poor figure during the war as some people said, and that Russians and Prussians are not quite so black as they have been painted. It was only the other day that Mr. ODO RUSSELL rushed over to Versailles to tell Count BISMARCK that if Russia did not take care England should come to blows with her—at least this was only the other day if you go by the almanac, but setting aside mere dates, it seems as if it were ever so long ago. What, fight with Russia, dear old Russia! What an idea! No, let us all be brothers or sisters, or whatever it is, and if England's old friend happens to want a little trifle of twelve millions, Englishmen will not be such curmudgeons as to refuse it, especially as the interest is good, and the security safe enough. May England never want a friend, and a loan to lend him. Since 1859 there have been a dozen Russian loans, and the Muscovite has taken some ninety and odd millions out of this country. It is true there have been murmurs on 'Change, and a protest has been handed about for signature, in which the possible expenditure of the Russian loan in hostilities against England is made a ground of objection to the money being raised in this country, but the protesting party is declared—truly enough, I dare say—to be merely playing a game in favor of the French and German loan, for which it is desired to keep the market open. Then, as for Prussia, no doubt Englishmen were rather hurt by the brusque way in which they are told, even before they ventured to utter a syllable, they had better hold their tongue and mind their own business, and not offer advice which would not be listened to. But really when one comes to think of it, this was not offensive, but flattering and complimentary. Only fancy this great Power, with such a splendid army and in the very height of her triumph, taking so much notice and being so afraid of the Foreign Office foolscap as to think it worth while to make a special appeal to the nation to let them alone. Nothing could be more gratifying, Lord GRANVILLE assures, and Englishmen are only too glad to believe him.

CHANGED VIEWS.

Last Monday the Marquis of SALISBURY made one of his bitter, stinging speeches, taunting the people with its shop-keeping instincts, and warning it to draw in its horns, and creep about humbly, for fear the pretence of being still a great Power should get it into trouble. The diatribe came just a month too late. The Marquis really said nothing more than nine men out of every dozen were saying to each other a week or two since. But now it sounds strange and startling, and there is a general chorus of reprobation. "What a pity," people say, "such an able man, and so ill-tempered." Men were ill-tempered themselves the other day, but have recovered their good humor. Logically, of course, his Lordship is right, and the public wrong. The change is only in the mood, not in the facts of the case.

A PLEA FOR FAST POLICY.

For my own part, I never agreed with the croakers of a month ago who groaned over the national decadence, and I equally disagree with Lord SALISBURY now. I admit that the vehemence of the popular feeling against Russia contrasted with the official professions of neutrality, and exposed the country to the suspicion of being willing to wound but afraid to strike. In reality, however, the cowardice was just the other way. Among a large section of the people there was a want of moral courage and a terror of being thought afraid, which might have become dangerous had the war gone on. The fact is, the country has yet to understand its own policy.

AN OLD SAYING.

By the way, Lord SALISBURY, the other night, revived the old taunt that England is a nation of shopkeepers, and the question has been raised who first flung the reproach. The current tradition identifies the phrase with NAPOLEON, but apparently it had an older origin, and indeed it is doubtful whether NAPOLEON ever used the expression. Sir PHILIP FRANCIS, (by many supposed to have been the writer of the Junius Letters,) called England a nation of shopkeepers fully eighty years ago. But before that JOSIAH TUCKER, arguing that the British Government would be very foolish to fight the Americans in order to force them to deal with them, remarks that a shopkeeper gains nothing by bullying his customers, and "what is true of a shopkeeper is true of a shopkeeping nation."

DIPLOMATIC REFORMS.

One result of the war will probably be to hasten some long-impending reforms in the diplomatic system. There has naturally been a great outcry about the flight of the entire British Embassy from Paris during the seige. That Lord LYONS himself should have gone to Tours and Bordeaux was proper enough, for he would have been of little use shut up in Paris, but it is perfectly monstrous that not one of the round dozen of secretaries and attachés, maintained at a cost of some £20,000 a year, exclusive of heavy expenses for the embassy house, should have remained to look after the interests of Englishmen in the besieged capital. Even Gen. CLAREMONT, the military attaché, bolted directly the bombardment became seriously imminent. He has been for some time in Norfolk writing an interesting account of the siege operations out of his own head. I call it interesting because it is looked for with interest, and considering how the prosaic realities of the situation have been exhausted by the newspaper people who stopped in Paris and saw what actually happened, the impressions of a distinguished General about events which he preferred either to imagine than to see, (and if it comes to bombshells I agree with Gen. CLAREMONT—only I'm not a General,) will have at least the merit of originality. We shall hear more of this when the diplomatic notes come before the House of Commons.

THE DECLINE OF DIPLOMACY.

The fact is, the whole of that specious industry of protocolling, diplomatising, remonstrating, admonishing, and "having the honor to be," as CARLYLE calls it, has for some time been sinking in public estimation, and experiences in connection with this war have pretty well given it the finishing blow. On the very eve of the most momentous storm of the century, the permanent head of the Foreign Office saw not the faintest cloudlet in the sky, and the whole energies of the Department failed to grasp the real issue on which, at the last, the question of peace or war hung—whether King WILLIAM would, as King of Prussia, and not merely as the head of the HOHENZOLLERN family, indorse the withdrawal of Prince LEOPOLD as a candidate for the throne of Spain. Lord GRANVILLE's dispatch shirked the question, and put forward the proposal of a declaration by the King only in general terms. Again, what could be more irrational and absurd than Lord LYONS, in the same breath, protesting abhorrence of the wanton pugnacity of France, and of the desire to show esteem and affection for her? Surely, if France was behaving as badly as he said, we should have expressed a desire not to continue friendly relations with her, but to have as little to do with her as possible. The "latter-day pamphlets" are not, perhaps, exactly the quarter in which most people would seek practical wisdom, but Englishmen are certainly coming round to CARLYLE's views on this subject. His notion of diplomacy are a number of well-selected *Times* reporters or "own correspondents," stationed in foreign ports and required to keep their eyes open, and, though sparingly, their pens going, and a special message-carrier to be sent here or there when occasion great enough demanded it. This, in fact, was exactly the course our Government took. Capt. HOZIER, who was *Times* correspondent with the Prussians in the war of 1866, was employed as a special Government Commissioner to report military news, while Mr. ODO RUSSELL, the Assistant Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office, was dispatched to Versailles as a special envoy. This mission of Mr. ODO RUSSELL and that of Lord DE GREY to Washington mark the beginning of a new era in diplomacy.

F. T. H.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

MADISON, Wis., March 25.—The Wisconsin Legislature adjourned *sine die* at 11 o'clock A. M. today.

YONKERS, N. Y., March 25.—The Democratic Town Convention of Yonkers last night nominated the following ticket: For Supervisor, JAS. C. COURTER; for Town Clerk, HENRY T. SMITH; for Justice of the Peace, W. R. WILKISON; for Assessor, HERMAN C. PEASE; for Overseers of the Poor, BRYAN FLOOD and PATRICK J. CURRAN.

CROTON, N. Y., March 25.—WALTER WHITMAN was killed on the railroad this morning by the New-York express-train bound north.

BOSTON, March 25.—The goods recently stolen in transit to a Philadelphia steamer have been recovered, having been found at the Old Colony Depot, the cases newly marked, "J. HOWARD, New-York City."

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 25.—JOHN MURRAY, residing in the northern part of this city, shot his wife today, killing her instantly. He then shot himself, inflicting probably a fatal wound. The cause of this family tragedy is said to have been jealousy.

NEW-ORLEANS, LA., March 25.—Most of the five hundred Chinese from the Alabama railroads will go on Louisiana plantations.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Sumner Still Harping on San Domingo—Disputed Cases of Goldthwaite and Blodgett—The Deficiency Bill Disposed of—False Alarms About an Impending Indian War—General Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The vein of unanimous consent which Mr. SUMNER struck in the Senate, yesterday, he promises to work industriously, evidently thinking it profitable. Today, by unanimous consent, he offered a resolution of inquiry calling on the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate what the expense had been of keeping the fleet at San Domingo since the negotiations with BAEZ began. Mr. CONKLING suggested an amendment, intended to prevent any misconstruction of the reply from the Navy Department. It was that the Secretary should also report the cost to the Government of keeping the vessels there, over and above the cost of keeping them elsewhere. Mr. COLE also added a question as to the number of vessels usually kept in the West India Squadron.

GOLDTHWAITE AND BLODGETT.

Mr. STEWART, who is acting as Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, made objection to the further discussion of Mr. SUMNER's resolution today, and it was laid over, and the resolution offered by Mr. STEWART to admit BLODGETT and GOLDTHWAITE to their seats on the *prima facie* evidence of their credentials subject to contest hereafter was taken up. There is no objection to GOLDTHWAITE taking his seat, but HILL and THURMAN try to make a different case for BLODGETT, and keep him out till after the contest has been decided. The morning hour closed this question for today, the Senate refusing to postpone the Deficiency bill and continue the election cases.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The deficiency bill finally passed, today, which was the only subject before the Senate after the morning hour. A large number of amendments have been put on this bill in the Senate, and when it goes back to the House, that body will hardly be able to recognise it as its own production. Mr. Pomeroy and his colleague from Kansas tried hard to get $350,000 for some stables at Ft. Leavenworth, This amount was refused, and finally they were glad to accept $100,000 for the same purpose, tied up with a provision that no further appropriation should hereafter be made for the same object. There was a good deal of discussion on an amendment offered by Mr. STOCKTON for $200,000 for life-saving apparatus and stations on the New-Jersey coast, but it was finally adopted.

SUMNER'S COMING SPEECH.

The speech of Mr. SUMNER, on Monday, is awaited with a good deal of curiosity, and he is sure to have a crowded gallery. Various statements are circulating regarding its tone. As to the points it will make, it is supposed they will be in the main the same as are presented in the resolutions, which are regarded as no more than the speech itself in a compressed form; but all guesses and speculations are of little account now, when exact information is so near at hand.

FALSE ALARMS OF INDIAN WARFARE.

There have been recently several warnings of an Indian war, to begin with the opening of Spring. The country may expect more of these false alarms. They are always sounded about this season of the year. Accounts from Mr. HOAG and the agents of the Peace Commission, deny that there is any ground for apprehension, or that there are any indications of dissatisfaction yet manifested. It is, in light of recent experience, probable that the Indian office is correctly informed on this subject, and it is certainly to be hoped it is so.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today:

Postmasters.—John C. Douglass, at Zanesville, Ohio; W. H. Blain, at Hamilton, Ohio; J. S. Vail, at New-Philadelphia, Ohio; C. K. Landis, at Vineland, N. J.; J. B. Campbell, at Fort Scott, Kansas; C. F. Bell, at McGregor, Iowa; John H. Shermans, at Lawrence, Kansas; S. A. Fitch, at Chetopah, Kansas.

PUNISHMENT OF DELINQUENT PAY-MASTERS.

In the cases of Pay-masters JAS. S. GIRARD, WM. G. MARCY, and CHAS. H. LOCKWOOD, tried some time ago by Court-martial, in Washington, and convicted of scandalous conduct in not settling their accounts, and in the embezzlement of public moneys, the Secretary of the Navy has confirmed the sentences of dismissal from the service rendered in each case, but has not confirmed the sentence of fine and imprisonment, for the reason that these are of doubtful legality, and incapable of proper execution under military authority, while in the civil Courts, which have concurrent jurisdiction of the offense. The authority is clear, and the remedy perfect. In the case of Paymaster RICHARD WASHINGTON, the Court, having found that he did not appropriate any money to his own use, and having recommended him to clemency, the sentence of dismissal is mitigated to suspension from rank duty and pay for the term of six months. This decision does not affect the liabilities of the securities to make good the Government losses, nor the prosecution of the offenders in the civil Courts.

PROGRESS OF THE HIGH COMMISSION.

It is stated in well-informed circles that the Joint High Commissioners are proceeding in such a manner as to warrant the belief that they will before many weeks come to a satisfactory conclusion.

FALSE-REPORT OF A DUEL.

An account of a duel at Bladensburg was published here this morning, in which ex-officers of the army, Capts. GARRETTSON and GROSVENOR, were represented as the principals. So far from this story being true, the gentlemen named are warm personal friends, and were in bed together when the paper was brought to them containing an account of the imaginary encounter.

THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the new national loan today amounted to $6,000,000.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The following statement covers transactions of the week:

Receipts of fractional currency	$639,000
Shipments of notes	1,540,950
Shipments of fractional currency	391,941
Held as security for National Bank circulation	354,164,000
Held as security for public deposits	15,723,500
National Bank circulation outstanding	312,388,551
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed	709,762
Gold notes of National Banks outstanding	221,500
Internal Revenue receipts today	332,067
Receipts for fiscal year to date	109,612,355

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business were: Coin, $104,490,000; currency, $12,770,000; coin certificates, $27,357,000.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 25.

CLAYTON, OF ARKANSAS, APPEARS.

Mr. RICE, of Arkansas, presented the credentials of POWELL CLAYTON as a Senator elect from Arkansas, to succeed Mr. McDONALD. Read and filed.

Mr. CLAYTON appeared and took the oath of office.

ANOTHER THRUST FROM SUMNER.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to communicate to the Senate the amount of the expenditures incurred in the support and navigation of the several ships already reported to the Senate by the Secretary as employed on the coast of San Domingo since the beginning of the negotiations for the acquisition of part of that island, setting forth the expenditures on account of each ship and the sum total taken from the annual navy appropriations on account of all these ships.

Mr. CONKLING, of New York, moved to amend so as to show the additional expense, if any, over that which would have accrued had the vessels floated in the service elsewhere.

Mr. SUMNER had no objection to the amendment, but every Senator knew that the vessels had not been in places where they were needed. The Secretary himself had complained that he had not vessels at command, and yet he had reported to the Senate that he had twelve vessels of war girdling the Dominican coast.

Mr. CONKLING replied that his amendment was simply to make the information more explicit, and consequently less liable to misconstruction.

Mr. COLE, of California, suggested to add the words: "How many vessels are usually in the service in the West India Squadron?"

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, was opposed to entering upon any business which would interfere with the speedy passage of some measure for the South, where, he said, thousands and tens of thousands were being scourged and murdered, and where the outrages were on the increase.

Mr. CASSERLY, of California, objected to Mr. CHANDLER's proceeding, unless it was understood that the subject was open for general debate.

Unanimous consent being necessary for the present consideration of the resolution, it was laid aside upon an objection by Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, who desired to have the claims of BLODGETT and GOLDTHWAITE to seats from Georgia and Alabama disposed of.

CASES OF GOLDTHWAITE AND BLODGETT.

The cases of BLODGETT and GOLDTHWAITE were debated by Messrs. STEWART of Nevada, and THURMAN of Ohio, till the expiration of the morning hour, and then laid over without action.

The points made by Mr. THURMAN were intended to show the anomaly of treating both cases together, without regard to their individual merits; that while GOLDTHWAITE was legally and properly chosen, the election of BLODGETT was in direct and flagrant violation of the act of Congress, requiring the election to be by the Legislature chosen next preceding the Senatorial vacancy.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

At 1 o'clock the Deficiency Appropriation bill was proceeded with, the question being upon an amendment by Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, appropriating $350,000 for the construction of depot buildings at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

After a lengthy discussion the amendment was laid on the table by 24 to 23.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, moved an appropriation of $30,000 to pay the expenses of the investigation of Southern outrages.

Mr. STOCKTON, of New Jersey, moved an appropriation of $200,000 for the maintenance of the life-saving apparatus and stations on the New-Jersey coast, during the ensuing fiscal year. Mr. STOCKTON had read at length the resolutions of the New-Jersey Legislature on the subject, and proceeded to advocate the amendment on the score of humanity and necessity. He depicted the danger to mariners on the Jersey coast, the immense value of the commerce continually passing to and from our great commercial emporiums, and cited many instances showing the operation of the system by which lives and property had been rescued, and vessels gotten safely off after going ashore.

After remarks by Messrs. FRELINGHUYSEN of New-Jersey, THURMAN of Ohio, and HAMLIN of Maine, for, and by Mr. COLE of California, against the amendment, it was adopted.

After disposing of numerous other amendments, the bill was reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate.

The amendments of the Committee were then concurred in with a few exceptions, in regard to which special votes were asked. Among these was the amendment for a reissue of national currency, which Mr. THURMAN moved to amend by providing for the printing of one side of the notes by one printing-house, and the other side by another, the verification by the Government to be made in the Treasury Department. He said this would prevent the duplication and issue of spurious notes.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, opposed the motion as limiting the power of the Secretary of the Treasury in the interest of bank-note companies. The original amendment did not enlarge the powers of the Secretary, and only required the use of new plates, dies, &c.

Mr. THURMAN explained that his amendment merely crystallized into law the existing regulations for printing and engraving, so as to prevent the entire work being done in the Treasury or any other one place.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, preferred to employ the competition of skilled workmen in the work. He asserted that the distinctive paper prescribed by the Secretary, and made by law a felony to counterfeit, was no novelty, and intimated the existence of a vast amount of evidence confirmatory of this. No monopoly in a particular kind of paper should be countenanced.

Mr. THURMAN's amendment was agreed to—24 to 17—and the amendment as amended concurred in.

Mr. CALDWELL, of Kansas, renewed the amendment for an appropriation for army buildings at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, limiting the amount to $100,000. Adopted.

The bill was then passed, and at 5½ o'clock the Senate adjourned.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The Ticket Agents' Association—Important Consolidation of Interests.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 25.—The National Association of General Ticket Agents will hold their semi-annual Convention at Savannah, Ga., on the 29th inst. The delegates from the Northern and Western railroads will leave Louisville on Monday morning, via Nashville and Chattanooga.

Mr. J. N. McCULLOUGH, the newly-elected manager of the leased railroads in the interest of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, has been inspecting the roads placed under his control this week, coming to this city via the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and passing eastward again over the Great Eastern and Indiana Central Railroad. He will examine the Little Miami Railroad and other branches also, consuming about two weeks' time. In this way he will determine what changes are necessary to bring everything in harmony with the purposes of the new management. It is said that a good many old employes will be discharged.

Among the changes already made are the appointment of F. R. MYERS to the office of General Ticket Agent for the Consolidated line, and D. H. BOOTH, of Mansfield, Ohio, to the position of Superintendent of Telegraph Lines. Mr. BOOTH, who is well known to the Press of the country, has heretofore had charge of the lines on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, but under the new organization his duties are greatly increased by the addition of the lines on the Panhandle, Indiana Central and Great Eastern Roads. Mr. T. L. KIMBALL, the well-known General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Central Road, has been tendered the position of General Ticket and Passenger Agent on the Union Pacific Road. He has accepted, and will leave this city for his new field immediately after the adjournment of the Savannah Convention. The reorganization of the roads west of Pittsburg, leased by the Pennsylvania Central Company, does not seem to be correctly understood.

The following statement is by an officer of the new organization:

"The number of miles of road in the West exceeds two thousand. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company proposes to relieve the working of its central organization at Philadelphia, and delegate to a separate corporation the immediate supervision and management of its properties west of Pittsburg. The legal title of this new corporation is "The Pennsylvania Company." It is chartered by the State of Pennsylvania. Its capital stock consists of: Preferred stock, $8,000,000; common stock, $4,000,000; total, $12,000,000. The $8,000,000 of preferred stock is held, and is to be held permanently by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This amount of new capital stock, in consideration of which the above railroad interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were transferred March 4, to the Pennsylvania Company, covers fully all the expenditures of the parent company in this connection. The $4,000,000 of common stock is also held by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who may sell it at par whenever, from time to time, such use of it may be found expedient. All the profits of the operation of the new organization during 1871, after meeting the obligations of the lines leased, are to be used by the Pennsylvania Company in perfecting and equipping the roads transferred to it. After 1871, it is claimed, the preference shares of this Company will yield at least 6 per cent. on their par value. These works, as a whole, now yield net revenues more than sufficient to meet the interest upon all the obligations assumed for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in taking possession of the properties west of Pittsburg, while the operation of the sinking fund of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, the terms of which have been faithfully complied with, and the semi-annual amount to be charged to the running expenses, will pay off the whole of its mortgage debt of $12,363,000 before the bonds are due.

The management of this Pennsylvania Company has been placed by the Company in the hands of seven directors, as has already been announced.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

CANADA.

Opening of Lake Navigation—The Welland Canal Clear.

ST. CATHERINES, Ontario, March 25.—The Welland Canal will open for business on the 6th of April.

PORT STANLEY, March 25.—The bark *Louisa* left, today, for Toledo. She is the first vessel this season. This is the earliest Spring opening of navigation for many years. There is no ice in sight here.

OTTAWA, March 25.—The Illinois deputation are greatly pleased with their reception here, and have postponed their departure, to accept further hospitalities offered by the leading citizens.

PACIFIC COAST.

Return of Unsuccessful Treasure-Seekers—A Murderer Lynched—Fining a Sheriff.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 25.—The schooner *Fanny* with the last party of pirate treasure-seekers has returned from Cocos Island. They report that no treasure was found. LUDWIG ANDERSON, the second mate, was shot dead while hunting wild hogs on the island by JACOB BURGI, a passenger. He claims that he mistook him for a hog. Mrs. JAMES LEONARD, of Colonia, near San Buenaventura, was burned to death, her clothes igniting. Armed vigilants entered the jail of Virginia City this morning before daybreak, covered the jailor with muskets, took out ARTHUR PERKIN HEFFRAN, who killed one SMITH in a saloon row a few months since, and hanged him. They numbered 200 or 300, and were armed with muskets belonging to the National Guard. They established patrols in all the streets of the vicinity, and conducted everything in the most orderly manner. Sheriff JACKSON, of Trinity County, convicted of collecting foreign miners' tax from Chinamen, contrary to the constitutional amendments, was fined $20 in the United States Circuit Court today, an agreement having been made that collections shall cease pending the decision of the case before the United States Supreme Court, to which an appeal will be immediately taken.

FIRES.

Extensive Conflagration in the Oil Regions—Disastrous Fire at Oswego N. Y.—Other Fires.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 25.—James' Well No. 2, one of the largest flowing wells at Armstrong Run, caught fire early this morning and burned until 10 o'clock. The fire extended to the Meldran Reserve Well, consuming eleven tanks with a capacity of six thousand barrels. The Meldran Well was flowing 200 barrels, and is still burning. The loss of oil cannot be estimated at present.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 25.—The hall recently erected at the National Military Asylum in this City for dramatic performances, lectures, &c., was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The cost of the building was $15,000.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 25.—JUDSON's block, on East Bridge-street, was nearly destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock this morning. M. P. NEIL, clothier, REPINSKY BROS., clothiers, L. PHILLIPS, hatter, and B. E. INGERSOLL, fruit and confectionery, lost the greater portion of their stock. The total loss is $80,000; insurance, $65,000.

BOSTON, March 25.—A fire in South Boston today destroyed the dwelling-house of Mr. CARROLL, occupied by himself and two other families, and damaged the house of JAMES ALLEN, adjoining, occupied by three families. The loss is $8,000.

ARKANSAS.

Exciting Session of the Legislature—The Clayton Party Carry Their Measures Through.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 25.—A special dispatch to the *Avalanche* from Little Rock, tonight, says: "The Legislature adjourned at noon today. The Senate will remain for several days in Executive Session as Court of Impeachment and Board of Equalization. Both Houses were in session last night till 2 o'clock A. M. In the House, the Clayton party carried all their measures, sent by the Senate, over the protest of the Conservatives, of whom sufficient numbers left to leave the House below a quorum. A call of the House was ordered, the doors were locked, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was dispatched for absentees. There followed a scene of disorder and confusion, during which a dozen members were addressing the Chair at once. The Clayton men succeeded in passing most measures they desired. The disabilities of about two hundred persons have been removed, taxes increased, a number of new offices created, salaries raised, instead of reduced; Registration laws so amended that the Governor can carry almost any election over the will of the people, and not one measure of retrenchment or reform adopted.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Reports from the Signal-Office and Mount Washington.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL-OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1871.

The lowest barometer continues over the Eastern States, where high north-west winds have prevailed all day, with clear weather. A very low pressure, with a cold north-west gale, has prevailed all day on the top of Mount Washington. The highest pressures are now off Cape Hatteras and on Lake Erie, with fair and clear weather. A gradual fall in the barometer, with clouds and light rains, has been in progress during the day in the Mississippi Valley. Gentle and fresh winds have prevailed there, as well as on the lakes. The pressure has remained pretty uniform in the Rocky Mountains, and slowly increasing on the Pacific coast.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the cold north-east wind will continue, but with abated force, over the Eastern States on Sunday. Partially cloudy weather with fresh winds are probable for the lower lakes, Middle States and Southern Atlantic Coast. Cloudy weather, possibly with rain, will prevail in the Gulf and on the upper Lakes.

Observations on Mount Washington—A Dangerous Excursion—Beautiful Frost-Work.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., March 25.—Observations at 7 P. M.: Barometer, 29 53; change plus 0.7. Thermometer, 5; change plus 0.7; relative humidity, 50. Wind, north-west. Velocity, 73 miles per hour. The summit has been again enveloped in clouds today, the wind blowing at a tremendous rate and the thermometer at zero. Tempted by the frost-work we crawled around the Tip-Top House and down to the Lizzie Bourne monument, returning by the railway, holding fast to the rocks during the strongest blasts, and moving when it lulled; but with all our caution we were torn from our hold at times, but were amply repaid by the grand scene presented in the frost-work. All the beauties in vegetation seem reproduced here; the rose and almost every familiar flower in perfection. Shells and corals from the most delicate to the most gorgeous are seen on every hand.

Disaster to the Steam-Ship Falcon.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 25.—The steamship *Falcon*, from Baltimore, Md., is ashore near the bar. People from the scene of the disaster report the steamer in a bad position, and throwing cargo overboard, with considerable sea around her. The attempt to get her off at high tide today failed; another effort will be made to-night.

Murder in Virginia by Negroes—A Frost.

RICHMOND, Va., March 25.—CHARLES FRIEND, a prominent citizen of Prince George County, living near Petersburg, was murdered last night, near his house, by a band of negroes, who took him into the woods, where he was found. He lived long enough after his discovery to tell the circumstances of the assault.

There was white frost this morning along the line of the Fredericksburg Railroad.

THE WEST.

Cincinnati Politics—Mysterious Shooting Affray in Indiana.

CINCINNATI, O., March 25.—It is claimed that the leaders of the movement for a fusion city ticket, in opposition to the regular Republican nominations, have agreed upon a full ticket, with Col. LEVI A. HARRIS at the head for Mayor.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 25.—THOMAS RINGSDORF, agent of the Ætna Sewing-machine Company of Indianapolis, was shot and killed in the drug-store of ROBERT BENJOWSKY, at Shelbyville, Ind., this evening. There prevails much excitement regarding the affair. No definite particulars are known. It is supposed he was killed by BENJOWSKY, the proprietor of the drug-store, on account of insulting language used against his (BENJOWSKY's) wife. No one saw the shooting or was present, except BENJOWSKY and his wife.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 25.—The Democratic City Convention, to-night, nominated Capt. J. BROWN for Mayor.

New Railroad Projected.

CLEVELAND, O., March 25.—A spirited meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley Railroad, was held yesterday and nine directors elected, sufficient capital having been subscribed to authorize an organization. This new enterprise bids fair for success. It will open up the great coal fields of Ohio. The road will extend from Tuscarawas County, through Stark, Medina and Cuyahoga Counties, to Cleveland, a distance of about eighty miles.

The New Government Loan—$27,000,000 Subscribed For.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. have received the following tonight, dated Washington, March 25:

The total subscriptions to the new loan to date amount to over $27,000,000; today's subscriptions to $3,320,000.

(Signed,) GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of Treasury.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, March 25.

Mr. ALVORD introduced a bill to aid the Industrial Exhibition Company of New-York.

NEW BILLS.

The bill to open and grade Sixtieth-street, Brooklyn, was reported.

Mr. P. BURNS introduced a bill authorizing the Oakwood Railroad Company of Syracuse to extend their tracks.

Mr. CAREY introduced a bill to change the route of the Bleeker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, New-York; also, of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad, New-York.

A COAL EXCHANGE.

Mr. GOODRICH introduced a bill to incorporate the New-York Coal Exchange. It provides that the incorporators may establish suitable rooms for a coal exchange, to inculcate just and equitable principles in the trade, to establish and maintain uniformity in commercial usages, preserve and disseminate valuable business information, and to organize the different branches of the coal trade for the purpose of obtaining harmony in the mode of selling and dealing in coal, and to adjust controversies and misunderstandings between persons engaged in the coal business.

Provisions are also made for the government of the association. The corporators are John White, Claudius B. Conant, G. L. Stout, Robert Tayer and Wm. Wilson.

THE RAILROAD LAWS.

Mr. FLAGG reported a bill amending the General Railroad law, and also the Railroad Bonding law. He moved that they be made the special order for Thursday evening next. Agreed to. Also, to incorporate the East New-York and Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. Also, a similar bill for Yonkers. Both these last bills were reported for consideration, Messrs. WARD and LITTLEJOHN dissenting. Also, allowing the Grand-street and Forty-second-street Railroad Company to extend their tracks. Also, adverse to the bill repealing the Railroad General Bonding laws.

Mr. WOOD moved to disagree with this report, saying that there was a strong sentiment in the State opposed to the law authorising towns to bond themselves in behalf of construction of railroads.

Mr. FIELDS thought the bonding law was unconstitutional, and believed that the Court of Appeals would so decide.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN sustained the report, saying that the passage of the bill would inflict untold losses on the vast interests in the State.

The report of the Committee was disagreed to, and the bill repealing the act was referred to the Committee of the Whole; also providing for the incorporation of a street-railroad in Auburn.

THE ERIE DIRECTORS.

Mr. FLAGG stated that the Committee on Railroads had directed him to prepare a report on the bill to repeal the Erie Directors Classification act, and he had expected to be prepared to submit a report this morning. The matter had been very fully discussed in Committee, and the Committee was desirous that all the authorities quoted should be cited. He had, therefore, been unable to complete the report. He hoped, however, to be ready to report on Monday evening, or certainly by Tuesday morning next.

BILLS REPORTED.

The following reports were made:

Allowing the towns of West Chester and West Farms to lay out a road; to extend Rossville road, Richmond County, from Amboy Road to Southerly Beach; for the better protection of life and limb in the State; amending the charter of the Commonwealth Life Insurance Company; incorporating the Citizens' Mutual Safe Deposit and Trust Company; incorporating the Phœnix Trust Company; incorporating the Real Estate Trust Company of New-York; incorporating the Washington Savings Bank, Brooklyn; incorporating the Southern Tier Savings Bank, Elmira; incorporating the Central Savings Bank, City of New-York; incorporating the Mechanics' Savings Bank; incorporating the Equitable Loan and Trust Company; to extend the Rondout and Oswego Railroad to the east bank of the Hudson River; incorporating the New-York City Central and Yonkers Patent Railroad Company, and to authorise said Company to construct and operate a certain elevated railway in the Counties of New-York and Westchester; authorizing the South-side Long Island Railroad Company to change the par value of its stock; amending the charter of the Sisters of Mercy of St. Vincent de Paul.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading unless otherwise noted:

Incorporating the Central Park Savings Bank, of New-York.

Prohibiting the throwing of offal or dead animals in the North and East Rivers at New-York.

Requiring foreign life insurance companies to invest forty per cent. of premiums earned in this State in bond and mortgage and other securities of the State. Ordered to a third reading.

THE STATE SURROGATES.

Mr. FIELDS stated that there was a general impression throughout the State that, owing to amendments to the Constitution, the office of Surrogate terminates on the 1st of January next, and he therefore moved that the Judiciary Committee inquire what, if any, legislation on the subject is necessary. Agreed to.

Mr. HITCHMAN moved that the bill granting to the Mariners' Family Industrial Society of the Port of New-York certain lands in Richmond County; also the bill authorizing the Trustees of the Seaman's Fund and Retreat of the City of New-York to sell certain lands in the town of Middletown, Richmond County, not needed for hospital purposes, be recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means. He said he had good and satisfactory evidence that these bills should not become laws. The motion was agreed to.

ANOTHER NEW-YORK RAILROAD.

Mr. HUSTED introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad in the City of New-York, and that the authorities may take possession of the same on paying for it. It incorporates PETER COOPER, EDWARD HAIGHT, EUGENE KELLY, and other prominent citizens of New-York, to construct an elevated gothic arch bridge upon and over Broadway and such other streets as shall receive the most favorable grade, from the southerly end of Manhattan Island to its northerly end. The capital is fixed at $4,000,000, the fare to be five cents for a certain distance, and not more than ten cents for the whole distance; the trains to run with remarkable frequency between the hours of 5 and 7 A. M., except Sundays, from Spring to Fall, and from 6 to 8 o'clock on all other mornings of the year, except Sundays, and from 6 to 8 every evening, except Sundays. All property taken by the Company for the construction of the road to be paid for at a fair valuation. The Corporation of New-York may, at any time, take possession of the road by paying the cost thereof.

Adjourned till Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

MILLAIS' "HUGUENOTS"

[TO H., PLAYING ONE OF MENDELSSOHN'S "LIEDER OHNE WORTE."]

Your fav'rite picture rises up before me,
Whene'er you play that tune.
I see two figures standing in a garden,
In the still August noon.

One is a girl's, with pleading face turned upward,
Wild with a great alarm;
Trembling with haste, she binds her broidered kerchief
About the other's arm,

Whose gaze is bent on her in tender pity,
Whose eyes look into hers.
With a deep meaning, though she cannot read it,
Hers are so dim with tears.

What are they saying in the sunny garden,
With Summer flowers ablow?
What gives the woman's voice its passionate pleading?
What makes the man's so low?

"See love!" she murmurs, "you shall wear my kerchief,
It is the badge, I know;
And it will bear you safely through the conflict,
If—if, indeed, you go!

You will not wear it? Will not wear my kerchief?
Nay! Do not tell me why.
I will not listen! If you go without it,
You will go hence to die.

Hush! Do not answer! It is *death*, I tell you.
Indeed, I speak the truth.
You, standing there, so warm with life and vigor,
So bright with health and youth;

You would go hence, out of the glowing sunshine,
Out of the garden's bloom,
Out of the living, thinking, feeling present,
Into the unknown gloom!"

Then he makes answer: "Hush! oh, hush, my darling!
Life is so sweet to me,
So full of hope, you need not bid me guard it,
If such a thing might be!

If such a thing might be—but *not* through falsehood.
I could not come to you:
I dare not stand here, in your pure, sweet presence,
Knowing myself untrue."

"It is no sin!" the wild voice interrupts him.
"This is no open strife.
Have you not often dreamt a nobler warfare
In which to spend your life?

Oh! for my sake—*though but for my sake*—wear it!
Think what my life would be,
If you, who gave it first true worth and meaning,
Were taken now from me!

Think of the long, long days, so slowly passing!
Think of the endless years!
I am so young! Must I live out my lifetime
With neither hopes nor fears?"

He speaks again, in mournful tones and tender,
But with unswerving faith:
"Should not love make us braver, aye, and stronger,
Either for life or death?

And life is hardest. Oh, my love! my treasure!
If I could bear your part
Of this great sorrow, I would go to meet it
With an unshrinking heart.

Child! child! I little dreamt in that bright Summer,
When first your love I sought,
Of all the future store of woe and anguish
Which I, unknowing, wrought.

But you'll forgive me? Yes, you will forgive me,
I know, when I am dead!
I would have loved you—but words have scant meaning.
God love you more instead!"

Then there is silence in the sunny garden,
Until, with faltering tone,
She sobs, the while still clinging closer to him,
"Forgive me—go—my own!"

So human love, and faith by death unshaken,
Mingle their glorious psalm,
Albeit low, until the passionate pleading
Is hushed in deepest calm.

—*The Spectator.*

ONE ROOM TOO MANY.

A COLLEGE REMINISCENCE.

It was late on a gloomy October evening when I piloted my way up the crazy and ill-lighted stair which led to Harry Markham's rooms in the principal quadrangle (or, in college parlance, the "front quad") of St. Michael's College, Oxford. The clamor of boisterous merriment that struck upon my ear as I ascended, showed that the revel was already at its height; for this evening Markham's "set" (a somewhat roystering set withal, as sundry gate-fines and summonses before the college authorities continually testified) were celebrating the arrival of a new Freshman from the North—known by reputation to not a few of them—who was expected to prove a valuable acquisition to the college boat, and, by strength of muscle, if not of mind, to enhance the renown of St. Michael's in no small degree. As I entered, the host, with flushed face, and eyes sparkling with mirth and mischief, was just calling upon the company to "fill their glasses to the health of his esteemed friend, Mr. Joseph Talboys, whose thews and sinews were a sufficient guarantee of good service to be done by him when the time should again come round for St. Michael's to display her prowess on the river." Amid a general shouting and stamping of feet, and the crash of several glasses, (it being a special characteristic of a certain class of undergraduates, when slightly heated with liquor, to smash everything, animate or inanimate, that may come in his way,) the toast was drunk; and the new comer—a brawny, yellow-haired giant from Cumberland, whose broad, jovial, unmeaning face promised less of the scholar than his vast shoulders and Herculean limbs did of the athlete—having lumbered out a few incoherent words in reply, the buzz of conversation again became general.

"Well, old fellow!" cried Markham, turning to the Cumbrian, "how do you like the idea of sleeping in the haunted room, eh?"

"It's all one to me," answered Talboys, in his deep, heavy, gong-like tones; "it'll be a clever ghost that can wake me, when I'm once fairly asleep."

"What about a haunted room?" interrupted I. "I didn't know we had one in college."

"Oh, you know that queer old corner-room in the back quad," struck in my right-hand neighbor; "it hasn't been used for ever so long, and of course that's a sufficient reason why it should be set down as haunted."

"But what's the story connected with it, then?" asked I.

"Oh, just that something happened there somehow, a long time ago," rejoined my informant; "and so, you see it came to be haunted. If you want to know further particulars, your own scout, old Sam Thorpe, is your man. He's lived in the college till he's just like a part of it himself, and there's not a thing happened this last thirty years, but what he has it all at his fingers' ends. Ask him about Talboys' room, if you want to know all about it.

"And meanwhile," shouted Harry, draining his tumbler, "here's a good night's rest to Mr. Talboys, and may the ghost be as civil to him as he deserves!"

"I say, Talboys," cried a rakish-looking man at the farther end of the board, "if the ghost does come, just ask him whether I shall win the Aylesbury steeple-chase next time, there's a good fellow."

"And whether I shall get a first in Greats," added a languid, foppishly-dressed fellow beside him, whose ambitious remark called forth a general roar of laughter.

"Ah! Carrington, my boy!" cried Markham, "I'm afraid your first in Greats is beyond the power of even a ghost to secure. But come, let's have another bowl of punch, and bother take the ghost and all connected with him!"

Louder and wilder waxed the uproar under the influence of the "second brew," and the evening's merry-making ended, as Oxford wine-parties occasionally do, in the disappearance of more than half the party under the table—the clamorous dispersion of the rest in every direction except that of their own rooms—an unmerciful smashing of glasses, windows and even furniture—and a number of bad headaches and official rebukes next morning. The only two who escaped unscathed were Talboys and myself—the Cumbrian from his iron strength of head, and I from my natural indisposition to drink deeply. We parted at the foot of the stair; but as the stalwart Northerner strode across the silent quadrangle, his huge figure looking shadowy and spectral under the fitful glimmer of the moonlight, an undefinable impulse prompted me to follow him to the entrance of the back quadrangle, in which lay the room that he was to occupy.

The so-called "back quadrangle" of St. Michael's is in reality a long straggling court, flanked on one side by the palisade of an adjoining wood-yard, and on the other by the wall of the college itself, the further end being formed by a projecting wing of the building, containing perhaps fifteen or twenty sets of rooms. As I halted at the end of the dark passage which unites the two quadrangles, a cloud suddenly obscured the moonlight, casting a dim and cheerless gloom over the whole space, which appeared to my excited fancy like the shadow of the grave advancing to swallow up my reckless companion. So strongly did this idea take hold of my mind for the moment, that I was on the point of shouting to him to stop; but such childish fantasies had little hold upon the sturdy Northman, who, caroling in a lusty voice a fragment of some song which had taken his fancy during the evening, marched steadily across the open space, and vanished into the deeper shadows beyond. As he disappeared, an overpowering terror, such as I had never before experienced, and of which I can only convey an idea by calling it the terror of expectation—the foreboding of a horror yet to come—seized upon me; and, like a child suddenly left alone in the dark, I fairly turned round and ran back to my own rooms, as if fleeing from some deadly peril.

After such a transgression of my usual habits as the midnight symposium of the evening before, it is not surprising that I slept long and heavily. The first thing that disturbed me was an unusual tumult in the back quagrangle—a shouting, tramping, running to and fro, and banging of doors and windows, such as might have aroused any one whose bedroom, like mine, abutted upon the scene of the disturbance. I sprang to the window and looked out just as one of the men with whom I had supped the night before came running past.

"Hollo! Sargent," cried I, "what's all this row about?"

"Haven't you heard?" he answered, halting for a moment. "Talboys, the new Freshman, has been found in a fit on the floor of his room."

"In a fit? How's that?"

"Nobody knows; we can't get a word out of him that any one can understand. I'm off to fetch a doctor;" and away he ran.

As may be imagined, I was not long in dressing after such a *reveillé*, and had just entered my sitting-room, when my scout, old Sam Thorpe (already introduced to my readers by the conversation quoted above) made his appearance with the breakfast-tray. Sam was a lean, under-sized, hatchet-faced old fellow, with small, deep-set, cunning gray eyes, and a dried-up leathery face trenched with countless wrinkles, giving it the look (as one of his masters quaintly observed) "of a ruined head haunted with ghost stories." His age was an impenetrable mystery, college traditions unanimously agreeing in representing him as going about in the same snuff-colored coat, and with the same antiquated appearance, as far back as the memory of man could extend. He possessed a considerable fund of out-of-the-way knowledge; and was a perfect mine of quaint old stories respecting the college and all connected with it, which he narrated with a homely and untaught eloquence that made him well worth listening to. As a rule, Sam was always ready for a chat; but on this occasion he seemed in no hurry to begin. At length, having laid the table as solemnly as if he were making preparations for my immediate execution, he hazarded a remark. "Sad business, Sir, this of Muster Talboys!"

"Have you heard how it happened?" asked I.

"I don't know nothing about it, Sir, barring that Joe Leggitt, the scout on that staircase, found Muster Talboys a-lying all along on the floor, with a face just like one o' them stone statteys above the hall-door yonder; and he can't even tell one 'ow it 'appened, poor young gen'leman—only he keeps sayin' that the devil's in his room, and that he won't stay in it at no price; so the doctor's had him shifted into Muster Archer's rooms, on the next staircase."

"Is the doctor with him now, then?"

"Yes, Sir; he's there; but I dont know what he thinks of it all—he won't say nothin'." And old Sam glided away like a ghost.

I made a hasty pretense of breakfast—to eat heartily was altogether beyond my power—and, rushing down stairs, came face to face with the departing doctor, an old acquaintance of mine, who had pulled me very cleverly through a dangerous illness caught during a long-vacation trip to Algeria.

"Good morning, doctor; what do you think of our patient now?"

"Well, my dear sir, it's rather premature to give any decided opinion yet. The nervous system has received a great shock, unquestionably—a very great shock; but we shall remove him to lodgings in the town this afternoon, and I hope he may mend by degrees."

(As I shall not have occasion to mention Talboys again in the course of my narrative, I may as well notice here that he returned home again as soon as his health permitted him to travel, not reappearing till the following term—to the huge indignation of the authorities, who were ineffably scandalized at the occurrence of such an unaccountable catastrophe within the walls of St. Michael's, an occurrence—as the head of the college aptly defined it, "altogether unprovided for by the University statutes.")

"But what do you think was the cause of it, then; and what makes him talk about the devil, and all that?"

"It's impossible to account for the vagaries of nature, my dear Sir," replied the oracular Doctor, who never, by any chance, gave a plain answer if he could possibly avoid it. "It's a very curious case, and I intend making a careful study of it, I assure you; but, in the meantime, it may be just as well to set down the whole thing as the effect of stomachic derangement, brought on, no doubt, by the heavy supper of last night. Good-morning to you; I have several other visits to pay."

And so saying, the doctor vanished, leaving me plunged in reflections of a very harrassing nature. All the efforts which I made to fathom this mysterious catastrophe only sank me into deeper bewilderment. Here was a man, healthy, fearless, unimaginative as man could be, with the nerves of a soldier and the strength of a giant, struck down all in one moment by an agency of which ninety-nine men in a hundred would deny the very existence. What was I to think? Had the supernatural, then, any real basis of fact? And was it now, after eluding my grasp on the moonlit rocks of Brittany, and beside the grim ruins of the Rhine, in the pathless forests of Finland, and amid the revolting superstitions of the Lower Danube, starting up to confront me in sober England, and, of all places, in the heart of a skeptical university? In this unpleasant frame of mind, I turned my steps almost unconsciously in the direction of the back quadrangle, and found old Sam Thorpe flitting around the fatal spot like a raven on a battle-field.

"Sam," said I, "shew me Mr. Talboys' room."

"Why, Sir, Mr. Talboys ain't there now; he's on the next staircase."

"Never mind that; it's the room that I want to see."

"But, bless you, Sir, what's the good, (if you'll excuse my freedom,) of looking at a room where there's nothing to see?"

"That's my business, not yours. You just take me there at once."

Sam, with manifest reluctance, led the way up the more distant of the three stairs, and halted before a small door, on opening which I found myself in a rather dingy-looking sitting-room, furnished in the usual simple style, opening into a bedroom of smaller size, but similar furniture. Except the comfortless aspect characteristic of every room which is suddenly reoccupied after a long term of neglect, there was, as Sam had forewarned me, nothing remarkable about either apartment; but I had barely had time to look round me, when my eyes were attracted by an object which riveted them (why, I could not tell,) to the exclusion of every other. This was a large rusty iron hook, driven into the ceiling of the sitting-room, apparently for the purpose of suspending a hanging-lamp. It is no exaggeration to say that this hook drew my eyes to it as the magnet draws the needle; and so thoroughly was I engrossed with this seemingly insignificant object, that I failed to notice the exit of my guide, who no sooner saw my attention diverted from him, than he slipped noiselessly out, and closed the door behind him. But the moment I found myself alone, a feeling rushed upon me which I despair of expressing. To call it the instinctive consciousness of an invisible presence of evil, or the mixture of terror, disgust and enthrallment with which we look for the first time upon a loathsome reptile or an executed criminal, gives but a faint idea of its overwhelming intensity. I must borrow from the words of an old legend what my own are powerless to convey:

"The young man was left alone; and hardly did he find himself so, when, like a swarm of demons, the recollection of all his sins rushed on his mind, and, like furies armed with fiery scourges, seemed determined to drive him to despair. As he combated these horrible recollections, with distracted feelings, but with a resolved mind, he became aware that his arguments were answered by the sophistry of another, and that the dispute was no longer confined to his own thoughts. The Author of Evil was present in the room with him in bodily shape, impressing upon him the desperation of his state, and urging suicide as the readiest mode of putting an end to his sinful career."

This is, as it were, the shadow of what I felt; but the terrific reality is beyond the power of description. With an effort like that with which one breaks from the oppression of a nightmare, I flung open the door, and rushed out, meeting on the staircase the spectral figure and shrivelled, corpse-like visage of old Sam, who surveyed my convulsed features with a grin of ghastly curiosity.

"Well, Sir, how do you like the room, now you have seen it?"

"Sam," answered I, looking him full in the face, "you know more of this than you pretend. Just tell me all about it."

"Lawk, Sir, how should I know anything?" faltered Sam, his cadaverous face turning a shade paler than usual. "Doctor says it's summut wrong wi' the gen'leman's stomach; and he ought to know, surely."

"This won't do, my man," answered I, catching him by the arm. "Men are not to be frightened to death like this, and no one be able to tell how. Either you tell me all you know about this room, before you stir, or I'll go straight to the warden and report you."

Sam turned perfectly livid, and shook from head to foot. For a moment he seemed to hold counsel with himself, and then stammered out: "I'll tell you all you want to know, Sir, but, for 'eaven's sake, don't make me tell it now. If you'll allow me, I'll come to you at 8 this evenin', and give you the whole story."

"See that you do, then," said I, turning away; "for if not—you know what I've promised you."

All the rest of the day I was in a perfect fever of conflicting emotions. The unusual excitement of the evening before—the extraordinary events of the morning—my own unaccountable sensations in the haunted room, and the equally unaccountable terror of my old servant, all combined to throw me into a condition little better than that of Talboys himself; and I was in the humor to believe any tale of horror, however improbable, when, just on the stroke of 8, the door opened, and old Sam's weazened face and lean corpse-like figure came gliding in. He seemed, however, in no haste to commence his dismal confidence; and it needed the repetition of my threat of the morning, and the stimulus of a large glass of brandy to make him at length proceed as follows:

"You must know, then, Sir, that about forty years ago, not long a'ter I fust cum to be a scout, them rooms o' Muster Talboys' belonged to a gen'leman-commoner (Muster 'Ammersley his name was,) what had just come up from somewheres in the West. A small light-built man he was to look at, with a smooth white face, just like a woman's, and never a hair upon it, barrin' a little black moustache, as if somebody had done it with a pencil; and altogether he looked such a dainty Jemmy Jessamy sort o' chap, that some o' our big strappin' fellows in the college boat turned up their noses at him a bit, just at fust, and thought he warn't good for nothin'. But he shewed 'em different afore long, for he was just one of them chaps as seems to be able to do everythin' just as easy as eat their breakfast. He won the 'igh jump, and the long jump too, at the college hathletic sports; and he walked to Woodstock in an 'our and a 'arf, for a bet o' five pound; and when he went out ridin' (he was 'mazin' fond o' ridin', and kep' a oss o' his own at Tollitt's,) it looked just as if him and his oss was j'ined together, like them Simonese Twins the papers makes sitch a work about. And the fust November a'ter he cum up, when there was sitch a Town and Gown on the Fifth as never was, (I remember it well, for I was out myself, as any young chap might, to see the fun,) he went out and fought as if all the prize-fighters in Lunnon had been in his skin; and he picked out the best man o' the town, (Bill Dawson, the butcher 'twas, him they used to call "Mutton-fist"—he's dead now,) and giv' him sitch a hidin', that Bill warn't his own man agin for a week. I tell you, Sir, it was hawful to see that fight; Muster 'Ammersly minded the licks he got (and he got some 'orrid uns,) no more'n if they was mere flea-bites; and his eyes glared, and his lips worked, and his teeth gnashed, as if he was goin' to fly at Butcher Bill's throat and drink his blood. And when I met Bill a while a'ter, and says to him: "Bill, my boy, you've met your match at last!" says he: "Noa, I hain't; 'cos why, that feller ain't a man at all—he's got the devil's strength and his own too!" And somehow that sayin' o' hisn stuck in my head, and wouldn't never go out agin.

"Of course, when all them things got abroad, our gen'lemen changed their tune wonderfully about Muster 'Ammersley; and, little by little, he got to be quite the champion o' the college. But our dons didn't like him so well at all; for he was a real wild un, if ever there was one. I don't say but what young gen'lemen will be a little wild now and then—that's only human natur'; but this Muster 'Ammersley was out-and-out the wildest we ever had—there warn't nothin' on earth he wouldn't do, if once he got it in his 'ead; and what with drinkin', and fightin', and card-playin', and breakin' of windows, and doin' other things besides, he got so into the black list with the warden and the fellows, that at last they fairly began to think o' makin' him take his name off the books." [That is, leave the college.]

"The worst thing about him was, that he did all them wicked things, not in a heat and a hurry, like most of our young gen'lemen, but as cool and quiet as if he was a-drawin of a map; and you could always tell when he was at his wickedest, by his speakin' in a low, soft, sleepy kind o' voice, and strokin' his little black moustache wi' his long white fingers; and when he did that, you might be sure there was some worse devilry than usual comin.'

"It was just about this time that summit 'appened which I never forgot, and never shall. There cum a letter one mornin' for Muster 'Ammersley, addressed in a lady's 'and, in one o' them narrow pink envelopes as young ladies are so fond of; and when I brought it him, he looked at me with the wickedest look I ever see, as if wonderin' how I dared touch it; but all to once he seemed to recollect hisself, and waved his 'and to me to go out, and sat down to read. In about 'arf an 'our I cum in agin to do up the room a bit, and there I seen the letter lyin' open on the table, and him starin' straight afore him like a man in a dream; but the minute he saw me, his eyes glared like a dog just going to spring, and he called out, in a voice what made me shake all over: "Be off!" And I went off double-quick; for when his blood was up, I'd sooner have angered anythink than him. But a while a'ter that, one of his grooms cum to Hoxford (for the young gen'leman's father was powerful rich, and kep' a whole drove o' servants,) and I met him at Tollitt's, and we went and 'ad some beer together, and I drew him about Muster 'Ammersley, all he knew. And he told me as how the young gen'leman 'ad bin sweet on some young lady as lived near him, (as good and as pretty a one as ever stepped,) and how they'd bin engaged to be married; but when he got into these bad ways o' his, she took back her word, and giv' him up, though it was like pullin' out a bit o' her own heart to do it. (Them was Tom's very words, and he had it all from her own maid, what was a sweetheart o' his.) Mayhap it 'ud ha' bin better if she 'adn't gin him up, poor young gen'leman! considerin' how it all ended; but God knows what's best.

"Well, Sir, it was about a year a'ter Muster 'Ammersley fust cum up, that an ugly story got abroad about some poor girl in the town (the daughter o' one o' the college tradesmen,) what he'd made love to, and then played her false, so that she never held up her head agin. A very bad business it was, if 'arf was true as was said about it; and our dons they held a Common-room on the job, and settled as how either Muster 'Ammersley must clear hisself o' havin' any 'and in it, or he must leave the college. Now, it 'appened that the very mornin' o' the Common-room another letter cum for the young gen'leman, and this time it was in a man's 'and; but as soon as he'd read it, he tore it up and chucked it into the grate. There warn't no fire lit ('cos o' its bein' summer;) and so, when he'd gone out, I fell to, to pick up the pieces, and see if I could make anythin' out of 'em. (Mayhap, it warn't a very nice thing to do, but cur'osity's Varsity strong sometimes.) However, it was so torn that there was only one bit I could make head or tail of, and that seemed to be just the fag-end o' the letter. This is what was written on it: "You have disgraced yourself and me, and must abide the consequences. I will give you no help, and only regret being still compelled to sign myself—your father, F. C. Hammersley." Then I remembered what Tom, the groom had said about there being no love lost 'twixt father and son; and I guessed as how the young gen'leman had got into some hawful scrape, and his guv'nor wouldn't 'elp him out.

"Muster 'Ammersley cum in agin towards a'ternoon, and sat like a stone stattey for two or three hours, takin' no heed o' me as I went in and out, and not utterin' a sound, only that once I heerd him mutter: "I said 'may the devil take me if I wrong her;' and now I have wronged her, and he will!" About nightfall he went out agin, and there were some as said a'terwards (for nobody never got at the rights o' the story) that he went to some gen'leman he knew, and lost a lot o' money at cards. Anyhow, 'twixt 1 and 2 in the mornin', as I was a-comin' across the back quad, (I'd bin sittin' up with old Higgins, the college messenger, what was rayther bad that night,) somebody comes through the passage from the front quad, and goes by me like a shadow; but a glimmer o' moonlight fell on his face, and I knowed it in a minute. 'Twas Muster 'Ammersley's face, and yet agin 'twasn't his—but somehow as if he was dead, and the devil had entered into his body. Up the stair he went as if he had wings; and I, just as if somebody'd told me to do it, follered quietly a'ter him; but afore I could get up, he'd shut and locked his door. I heerd him fidgetin' about inside for a bit, as if lookin' for summut; and then he seemed to come out into the middle o' the room, and said, in a voice like nothin' I ever heerd before nor since: "I curse with my last breath this room, and all that is in it, and all who shall come to it a'ter me; and I give it over to the power of the devil, unto whom I go; and may his presence, and mine, and that of all things evil, possess it henceforth for ever and ever!"

"You wouldn't believe me, Sir, if I was to tell you what a turn them words giv' me. I tried to call for help, but my tongue seemed to stiffen in my mouth, and everythin' went round with me as if I'd been drunk; and the next thing I remember is findin' myself at the foot o' the stair, with the mornin' light just comin' in the sky, and Jem Banks (him as was scout on the next staircase then) stoopin' over me."

"'Why, Thorpe,' sais he, "'ave you bin on the spree, that you lie rollin' here this way?"

"'Jem,' says I, "for 'eaven's sake, come up quick to Muster 'Ammersley's rooms; I'm afeard there's summut wrong!" Well, Sir, up we went together; but it was too late; he'd hung hisself to that 'ere big hook in the middle o' the ceilin', and them words I heerd was his last. What's more, Sir, it's 'appened somehow that them rooms have never bin lived in since then, till Muster Talboys took 'em yesterday; and you see what he's got by it!"

The old man ceased, and looked inqiringly at me; but it was in vain that I attempted to answer him. Strong as my nerves are, (and I may say, without boasting, that they have seldom failed me in time of need,) I could not repress a shudder—fresh as I was from the dismal atmosphere of the fatal chamber—at the thought of the scene which it had once witnessed. There rose up before me, like a nightmare, the image of that desperate self-destroyer in his lonely room. A cold sickness came over me, and I bowed my head upon the table at which I sat; when I looked up again, my companion had stolen silently away.—*Chamber's Journal.*

THE ORIGINAL MRS. PARTINGTON.—The names of certain great characters are so well known to fame, that often little or nothing else is known about them. Homer is in danger of having been born in seven different places at once. Shakespeare's early history is equally unauthoritative. Nobody really knows who old Parr was—some sceptical people believing that after all he was only some old humbug, who pretended to be a great deal older than he really was. And who was Mrs. Partington? The old lady's maltreatment of the English language is proverbial. It may not be uninteresting, then, to know something of the old lady herself. The original Mrs. Partington was a respectable old lady, living in Sidmouth in Devonshire. Her cottage was on the beach, and the incident on which her fame is based is best told in a passage from the speech of Sydney Smith at Taunton, in the year 1831, on the Lords' rejection of the Reform bill: "The attempt of the Lords to stop the progress of reform reminds me very forcibly of the great storm at Sidmouth, and of the conduct of the excellent Mrs. Partington on that occasion. In the Winter of 1824, there set in a great flood upon that town—the tide rose to an incredible height, the waves rushed in upon the houses, and everything was threatened with destruction. In the midst of this sublime and terrible storm, Dame Partington, who lived upon the beach, was seen at the door of her house, with mop and pattens, trundling her mop, squeezing out the sea water, and vigorously pushing away the Atlantic Ocean. The Atlantic was roused. Mrs. Partington's spirit was up. But I need not tell you, that the contest was unequal. The Atlantic Ocean beat Mrs. Partington. She was excellent at a slop or a puddle; but she should not have meddled with a tempest." This speech is reprinted in the collected edition of Sydney Smith's works; and as this is, we believe, the first time of Mrs. Partington's name being mentioned, the immortality she has earned must be set down as due to Sydney Smith.—*Once a Week.*

A GOOD WIFE'S COUNSEL TO HER DAUGHTER IN OLDEN TIMES.—Her mother tells her that if she wishes to become a wife she must go to church regularly, and must not let the rain stop her, for she is sure to look the fairest on that day in which she has seen God. In church she is to pray, and not to talk, neither laughing at or scorning any one. She is to be liberal and give to the poor, whom it is necessary that she care for. She is not to despise any offers of marriage, but to consult her friends about them all. She is to avoid suspicious places in company with her lover. When out, she is not to walk too fast, nor to brandish about her head or wriggle her shoulders in any way. In town she is not to gad about from one house to another, nor to swear, nor get drunk on her pin money. To get drunk once in a way did not appear to matter so much; but she tells her that if she gets drunk often she will be disgraced, and cannot possibly be thrifty. So, if she finds herself in company where good ale is going, she is to drink moderately of it. She is not to frequent public shows like a strumpet or a "giggelat;" but she is to stay at home, and she will soon get rich. If any man speaks to her, she is only to greet him and then let him pass on, because he might tempt her to wrong. She is not to take presents, because they have been the ruin of many women true as steel. When she is married, she is to honor her husband above all earthly things. She is always to answer him meekly, in order that she may "slake" his wrath and be his darling. She is to be of a glad nature, fair of speech, and mild of mood; true in word and deed, and good in conscience; and she is to keep free from sin, shame, and villainy of any kind. She is to be well-mannered, and not behave like a "gigge" or romp. She is not to be too hard or too easy with her household; but she must see that they do what is necessary, and this advice is to be particularly attended to if her husband is away from home. When put to a push, she is to work herself, and her example will have a good effect upon the servants. She is to look after her household personally, and if any fault arises, she is to check it immediately; to see that when a thing has been done, that it has been done rightly; to keep the keys in her own possession, and to beware whom she trusts; the servants must be paid on their regular wage-days; and, if possible, she is to be generous to them. She is not to be jealous of her neighbor's "rich attire," but she is to thank God for what she herself possesses. On work-days she is to work hard; on holy days to praise God. She is to love her neighbors, do as she would be done by, and if wealthy to be hospitable and kind. The saying, "Bleed a wren according to its veins," is to be applied to her husband; so she must dress according to his income. If her children are rebellious, she is to take a "smarte rodde to them, and beat them in a row till they cry mercy and are conscious of their guiltt." Instead of giving her daughters money to spend on their birthdays in useless presents, she is to begin to collect goods for their marriage. If the daughter does everything that she, the good mother, tells her, the husband won't repent marrying her. The "Good Wift" ends her sweet and simple counsel—some of which counsel mothers even nowadays might give their daughters without disadvantage—by invoking the blessings of the patriarchs on her sweet girl. "May Christ and his blessed mother, all the angels and archangels bless her, and give her grace to wend her way to the bliss of heaven, where sitteth God Almighty. Amen."—*Belgravia.*

THE LOUVRE.—The Louvre is a building of countless traditions. Le Bon roi Dagobert is said to have kept his horses and wolf-hounds here when the river-bank was all forest. Philip Augustus, about the year 1200, converted the hunting-box of the early French Kings into a tower and moated fortress. A great tower in the centre was the keep; and Dukes of Brittany, Kings of Navarre and Counts of Flanders in various ages acquired rheumatism in its dungeons. The old fortress was outside the walls of Paris, but Charles V. and VI. inclosed it within the *enceinte*, for greater security in those troublous times, when the English boldly called robbing what is now euphuistically termed "requisitioning." The original palace was only 300 feet long. The names of some of the towers of the old Louvre, such as the Tour de l'Orgueil, the Tour ou se met le Roi quand on joute, the Tour de la Fauconnerie, gives one the notion of a dismal loop-holed turreted-kind of a Newgate, dark, strong and repelling. Francis I. pulled down this old jackdaws' nest, and reared an Italian palace, where he entertained the Emperor Charles V. with reckless magnificence. Henry II., Catherine de Medicis, Charles IX., Henry III., Henry IV. and Louis XIII. all added to the Louvre. It was from a river-side window, in a part of the building pulled down by Louis XIII., that Charles IX. fired with insane eagerness on the Huguenot fugitives. Henry IV. began the long gallery to connect the Louvre with the Tuileries, and completed it so far as to be able to walk through it before his death. After his assassination by Ravaillac, the King's body was laid out in state in an apartment of the old Louvre. But in the reign of Louis XIV. the old tree put forth a noble shoot. At the suggestion of the wise and noble Colbert, the King resolved to complete the palace and the grand gallery parallel with the river. Levau, the King's architect, had begun the principal façade; but it did not satisfy Colbert, who invited a competition of architects. The plan chosen was by Claude Perrault, who had been bred a physician. Colbert approved the plan, but still determined to try further. He therefore invited the Italian architects to compete, and from their designs selected that of Bernini, a painter, sculptor and architect, a favorite of the Pope, and the idol of the Italian cognoscenti. Louis wrote to Bernini with his own hand, and begged him to come to France. He came, and on the road was feasted almost like a monarch. He arrived in Paris, May, 1665. Perrault was superseded for the time. When Bernini left, the King sent him a present of 3,000 louis d'or, with a certificate of a pension of 12,000 livres and another of 1,200 livres for his son. Bernini's back once turned, Perrault again asserted his claims, showing that Bernini's design involved the rebuilding of the whole Louvre. Colbert lent a favorable ear, and Perrault began in triumph the grand east front, with its beautiful colonade of twenty-eight twin Corinthian columns, over the grand gateway toward the church of St. Germain Auxerrois. The south or Seine front was also by him. The court of the Louvre is a square of 348 feet. Voltaire says of the façade of the Louvre, "It is one of the most august monuments of architecture in the world, and there is not one of the palaces of Rome whose entrance is comparable to that of the Louvre, for which we are indebted to Perrault, whom Boileau attempted to turn into ridicule."

When Louis XIV. began Versailles, he grew tired of his other toy, the Louvre, part of which remained unroofed, even down to the time of the great Napoleon, who completed the long picture-gallery connecting the Louvre with the Tuileries, and turned the palace into a vast national museum, full of the most glorious plunder military thief ever looted. Napoleon also built the Arc de Triomphe, in the Place de Carrousel, and crowned it with a car, to which he yoked the horses of St. Mark. Victory and Peace led the stolen horses, and Napoleon himself was to have been throned in the car; but 1815 came with its revenges, and the *char l'attend*, (charlatan,) as the Bourbonist wits had it, never mounted. The Arc cost 1,400,000 francs.

On the 17th of February, 1820, and four following days, the body of the murdered Duc de Berry, who had died begging that Louvel, his assassin, might be pardoned, lay in state in the south quadrangle of the Louvre.

One of the most historical rooms in the Louvre is the Salle de Caryatides, for here Henry the Fourth's marriage was celebrated with Margaret of Valois; and here he lay in state after Ravaillac had struck the blow. In this chamber the stern Duke of Guise hung four of the most restless of the Leaguers! and here Moliere built his theatre, and performed in some of his best comedies.—*London Society.*

BORES.—What constitutes a bore? What combination of qualities goes to make up that scourge of civilization? A total lack of humor, we should say, and of that sympathetic power which enables a person to see, as if by instinct, whether he or his conversation be agreeable to the listener, joined sometimes to intense egotism; though this last is not a necessary ingredient in the bore's character, except in so far as it is connected with want of sympathy. The essence of the bore is the absence of the sympathetic power. This by no means implies the absence of sympathising power. The two are quite distinct. A person may bore one to death with sympathy, by offering it at the wrong time. A bore has no tact. This is why the masculine bore so largely predominates over the feminine. Women, as a rule, have more tact than men. They are more sympathetic, too; their finer sensibilities enabling them to feel the pulse, as it were, of the individual with whom they are conversing or the society in which they are mixing. But though the feminine type is rarer than the masculine, it is infinitely the worse of the two. The rarity is more than compensated for by the intensity.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

STRANGE SEED.—Blood is, and always has been, intimately connected with the mythical origins of plants; and figures thus in the traditions of Christianity, as well as in those of pre-Christian forms of belief. Such a connection was probably present to the mind of Tertullian when he penned his famous sentence: "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church;" and tradition goes back to the very commencement of the Christian era and points to the red rose as having assumed that color from a drop of the Savior's blood which fell upon it on Calvary. The scarlet anemone, we are told, is still called in Palestine "the blood-drops of Christ;" and the same cause accounts for the dark markings on the leaves of the arum and purple orchis. That the robin owes his red breast to his pious endeavors to alleviate the sufferings of his Creator is a belief well known and widely spread—accounting, it may be, for the popular objection to shooting one of these birds. It is sufficiently curious, and an evidence of the general diffusion of similar traditions among all races of men, to know the Burmese consider the "Indian shot" plant (*Canna indica*)—which has, of late years, been so frequent in our gardens—as peculiarly sacred to Buddha. He at one time cut his foot by striking it against a rock; and from the blood then shed, this plant is fabled to have sprung. Its shining scarlet seeds are used in the manufacture of rosaries, and are much reverenced by the Buddhists on account of this origin.

The rose has many fabulous origins. Some state it to have sprung from the blood of Venus. The Mohammedans say that the sweat of their prophet was the source from which it grew; while "the Ghebers believe that when Abraham, their great prophet, was thrown into the fire by order of Nimrod, the flame turned instantly into a bed of roses, upon which the child sweetly reposed." The Christian legend on the same subject is given by Sir John Maundeville. It is to the effect that a fair maiden of Bethlehem was slandered, and condemned to be burnt; but when the fire began to burn around her, she prayed to our Lord that, as she was not guilty of that sin, He would help her, and make her innocence manifest to men. Then was the fire quenched, and the burning brands became red rose-trees full of roses, while those that were not kindled became white rose-trees full of roses. "And theise weren the first roseres and roses, bothe white and red, that ever any man saughe." Roses have always figured largely in Christian tradition; from the time when they were found in the tomb of the Blessed Virgin until the institution of the rosary by St. Dominic, in the thirteenth century—the beads on the rosaries now in use having been symbolized by red and white roses. Of their connection with the "Wars of the Roses" it is unnecessary to speak; but it may be mentioned that at Towton, in Yorkshire, where one of the most disastrous battles of that time was fought, there are groups of rose-bushes in the "bloody meadow" which are said to mark the graves of the slain; and local tradition states that these roses will only grow in that field, and that it is impossible to make them grow if removed thence. It is stated, however, that a gardener at Tadcaster has had one growing in his garden for four or five years; so that the latter part of this tradition is scarcely "founded on fact."—*Once A Week.*

A RECEIPE FOR SOLITUDE.—Sit upon the sea-shore, between two high boats, with the sea at your feet. On this side and on that, you are thus quite shut out from the world, and in front only a slip of clean, gray beach, with a portion of the blue, wide sea, cut off as in a picture, bounds your view. Far away it stretches from you, till it meets the sky-line, and the lapping wavelets comes murmuring in faint retreat and advance, gradually receding from your feet; or perhaps the plunge and fall, with a heavier monotony. A monotone more still than silence; just as the distant ships, or the plash of a boat passing for a minute across your narrow space of sight, make a loneliness more perfect than that of an always naked sea. You see them, and yet feel completely shut out from them, in your secluded cell; moreover, parties laughing and talking, pass close beside you, all entirely unconscious of your presence, and there is a pleasant strangeness in this. And, since your solitude is voluntary, self-imposed, and terminable at will, you hug yourself upon the seclusion of your hermit's hour; and pass in contemplation from your narrow strip of sea in front, to your narrow strip of chalk cliff behind, and narrow carpet of beach beneath, and narrow roof of blue above. I had forgotten the bulging black walls on either side, but you do not find much in their tarred sides to attract your gaze, only they serve as the barriers which for you shut out the wide world. Certainly, "stone walls do not your prison make, nor iron bars your cage," although, your mind being quite innocent and quiet, you are well content for a time to take 'that for a hermitage." The dull buffet upon the shore, followed by the long-drawn scream of the receding wave, turning over the pebbles, as it were, for something it cannot find; you have listened to this for an hour or more, until the monotonous thud has become fainter, and muffled into a murmur in the distance, and the moon begins to brighten in the cooling sky; and, rising from the half drowsiness, which had begun to come over you, as your cheek "grew cold in the warm air," you stretch your cramped legs, and saunter home, along the clover-slopes, "thick with white bells"—glad to exchange your dreamy solitude for the society of your wife and bonny boy, and of a new loaf, and spawnful lobster purchased for supper on your way home.—*London Society.*

A ROMAN NEWS-VENDER.—The little old man, who is my purveyor of literature, is very aged and wizened, and his shoulders being somewhat round, his head large, and his gray hair and whiskers cut close to his head, he bears a resemblance not remote to an elderly ape. He looks miserably poor—as poor as a church mouse—and it is on the soffit of the pedestal of the pillar of a church-door that his wares are displayed. In addition to his stock of newspapers he has a basket full of cigars—the most horrible-looking collection of presumably dried lettuce-leaves of which a salad-bowl was ever deprived—and a trayful of boxes of lucifer-matches, one halfpenny the box, and for which there is always a brisk demand; for it is among the minor peculiarities of social existence in Rome that you never find matches on the tables of the *caffés*, or on the mantelpiece of your room at the hotel. The waiters carry those combustibles loose in their waistcoat-pockets, and produce them when called upon; seemingly in order to have an excuse for getting a few words of friendly chat with the guest, and not with any view toward a fee for the accommodation; since it is another Roman, and indeed Italian, peculiarity not to give fees to waiters. My little old man wears a loose jacket, of which the texture may have been originally velvet and the hue olive-green; but which Time and Tide and the furious elements have played the part, in the way of devastation, of Attila, King of the Huns. *Arlecchino* in the pantomime has not more patches in his jacket than my little old man has in his pantaloons; they (the patches) are of all sizes, all colors, and all shapes from triangles to decagons. Of the deplorable state of his boots I decline to speak. Mild-eyed Pity is not dead; and Compassion, the existence of Otto Count von Bismarck notwithstanding, had yet some bowels left. This is my little old man, hoary, battered and shattered: a living ruin of Rome in himself. He looks as though he had never been washed since, in Horace's time, the yellow Tiber with violent waves incited the Capt. Shaw of the epoch to report that the Temple of Vesta (fully insured) had been seriously damaged by water. I am not, goodness knows, a philanthropist, or a regenerator of humanity, and would gladly walk twelve Scotch miles and a bittock to get out of the way of a Social Science Congress; yet I feel very much inclined every morning to address the little old man in that strain which was adopted by the friend of his species in the *Kneedy Knife-grinder*. The newsman has much of the knife-grinder's aspect. His hat has got a hole in it. So have his—dear me! his pantaloons. I want to know how the little old newsvender came to vend news; whether some rich man has tyrannically used him; whether his persecutor was the squire, the parson of the parish, or the attorney—say Prince Piombino, the Abbot of Grottoferrata, or an auditor of the Pontifical Rota. I will not say anything about tears of compassion trembling on my eyelids, ready to fall so soon as I have heard the needy news-vender's pitiful story; and yet I fancy that, unlike his *confrère* in Canning's cruel satire, he has a story to tell, and a moving one. No dull and gross Bœotian he, with but a muddled notion of having got drunk last night at the Chequers, of getting his rags made raggeder in a scuffle, and of having been clapped up in the stocks by Justice Oldmixon for a vagrant. He does not, with a half-slavish cringe and a half-ferocious scowl, ask me for sixpence for a pot of beer to drink my health withal, and unless I am very much mistaken, he troubles his head a great deal with politics. He is a tattered, dirty, lean creature; when I say that he reminds you of an image-boy grown old, or a superannuated organ-grinder in hopelessly reduced circumstances, Mr. Shirley Brooks will at once apprehend my meaning, and conceive a proportionate disgust for my little old man; but in his shockingly bad hat, of which the crown is shamefully stove in, and the brim a very Vandyke pattern of fractures, he wears a large cockade of red, white and green ribbons—the Italian tricolor. The cockade is dingy and greasy; but in the breast of his jacket blooms, sparkling, radiant, glowing, a bouquet of fresh flowers—yes, my dear, although November is knocking at the door—of the three patriotic hues. And that rascally dog with the rat's tail and the left ear torn in a fight—that disreputable mongrel who crouches on a scrap of wornout carpet between the little old man's legs, and is caressed and coaxed by him as though he were a poodle of quality—that cur of low degree wears, in lieu of a collar, a faded gorget of tricolored ribbon. The whole establishment is *Italianissimo* to the backbone, evidently. But hark! throughout the length of the Corso comes streaming, in the beautifully clear morning air, like a running river of silver, the sound of martial clarions. A regiment of nimble Bersaglieri hurry by—all arms and legs and feathers, the very grasshoppers of the field of Mars. The wrinkled face of my little old news-vender breaks into an eruption of smiles. There is light in his eye, and he cocks his battered wideawake as though it were the plumed and gallooned beaver of Don Pedro de Mendoza y Alcantara. He offers me his snuff-box with an air of triumph. *I nostri* they are—"Ours"—who are marching by. It is the *Inno di Guerra* or the *Marcia Nazoinolle* which the bugles are sounding. My little old man is a Roman citizen, and Rome is now the capital of Italy, and he is happy.—*George Augustus Sala, in Belgravia.*

READINGS.—There is no form of public entertainment which has so rapidly acquired popularity as that of "readings." The effect of the institution of those pleasant weekly gatherings in our suburban neighborhoods has been quite extraordinary; men have suddenly displayed qualities and faculties, for the possession of which no one had given them credit. The family doctor, whose voice had never risen above a gentle coo, as he inquired after your health, or suggested the extrusion of your tongue, was found to be the owner of a magnificent pair of lungs, which served him in good stead in his declamation of Mark Antony's oration over the dead body of Cæsar; while the hard, dry, cross-grained attorney turned out to be a fellow of infinite mirth, and convulsed the audience with his selections from Dickens' and *Ingoldsby*. Good public reading is an art of which the skilled professors have been few indeed. Middle-aged men will recollect old Charles Kemble with the remains of the noble presence and sonorous voice, so much extolled in his day; his daughter, Mrs. Butler, Thackery with his aristocratic surroundings at Willis' Rooms, and Dickens, first at St. Martin's, afterwards at St. James' Hall, the enormous space packed from floor to ceiling with an audience hanging on every inflection of his voice. They are all gone, these pioneers of the "readings;" but in Mr. Bellew we have one who, so far as the quality of his voice and his knowledge of how to manage it are concerned, is superior to them all. To listen to Mr. Bellow's voice alone, deep, strong and sonorous, yet capable of most exquisite modulation, is a treat to a man with a sensitive ear. I do not value the musical adjuncts highly, nor do I care one bit for the comic business—the public being confessedly against me in both instances; but to me, to hear a fine poem read by Mr. Bellew at his best is a great intellectual treat.—*Edmund Yates in London Society.*

WILL O' THE WISP AND HIS RELATIONS.—Whether called Ignis Fatuus, Jack o' Lantern or Will o' the Wisp, there can be no doubt that nocturnal lights are real phenomena, susceptible of a scientific explanation, when all the facts are collected and compared. Of course, illusions, more or less ludicrous, are now and then mixed up in the matter. On some occasions, real lanterns of humble make have been mistaken for these nocturnal sprites under odd circumstances. About twenty years ago, the household of a country residence, within sight of a low swampy tract of meadow, were startled one September evening, and the superstitious among them frightened, by the appearance of strange, waving, wandering lights, which continued for several hours. The motion of these lights was very eccentric, and they traversed the district in every direction, up and down, backward and forward. All night this continued. As the day approached, the lights vanished, leaving the observers to account as well as they could for the phenomena. At length some of them, bolder than the rest, having examined the ground by daylight, and discovered neither sinking bog nor any other pitfall that would be hazardous after dark, resolved to ascertain the real nature and origin of the lights. They went on the following night, noiselessly and secretly, and followed up the dancing lights till they came close to them. When, lo! the mysterious visitors proved to be lanterns tied by collars to the necks of small well-trained setters, in the service of poachers who, with nets, were thus pursuing their avocation—catching almost every head of game on the estate.

It is by this time pretty well ascertained, that most of these appearances, which consist of a glow without a flame, are due to phosphorescence. The strange substance phosphorus exists in all animal organisms; and when the organism is decomposed after death, the phosphorous makes its presence visible in the way so familiar to those who have ever seen stale fish in a dark cupboard. But when the phosphorus enters into new combination with hydrogen and other gases, or when these gases form inflammable mixtures without phosphorus, spontaneous combustion is likely to arise, and small flames to be produced. If decaying animal substance yields more phosphorous than decaying vegetables, the latter are a more abundant source of inflammable gases; and hence the fact that bogs, marshes, morasses, swamps, moors, damp meadows, ditch-sides, &c., are the places in which the flickering nocturnal lights are mostly to be seen produced by the combustion of the gases liberated from half-decomposed roots, stems, branches, and leaves. Particular states of the atmosphere hasten decomposition, and the lights are more abundant at such times.

There is also another agency which has to be noticed, electricity, a power that flies about all terrestrial things in a way not yet so well explained as chemical combustion and ignition. Electricity does, undoubtedly, produce luminosity, more or less vivid, and under varying conditions. When we rub the furry coat of a cat backward in the dark, a luminous effect is well known to be produced; and similar instances are numerous. There is a phenomenon known as St. Helen's fire, gradually corrupted into St. Helme's fire, and St. Elmo's fire, consisting of lights seen on the tips of soldiers' lances, the topmasts of ships, the spires of churches, and other pointed objects. Whenever they appear the air is in a peculiar electrical condition; and they are now reckoned among electrical phenomena, depending on the same principle as the light which streams off from points connected with an electrical machine.—*All The Year Round.*

THE FIRST POET LAUREATE.—When the office of poet laureate was first instituted is open to much doubt; but the roll of Court poets may be said to really commence with Edmund Spenser, of *Faërie Queene* celebrity. Sir Philip Sydney was Spenser's best friend; and to him, indeed, he owed the first step of his progress in life. The story of Spenser's first introduction to Sir Philip is differently told. Some suppose that the friendship was commenced by the poet presenting Sydney with the ninth canto of the *Faërie Queene*; others by his dedication of the *Shepheard's Calendar*; but the first idea carries with it a good story that may be worth repeating.

When Spenser had begun to write his *Faërie Queene*, he made it his business to call at Leicester House, Sydney's residence; and, by way of getting an introduction to the great man, sent in the ninth canto of the first book of the poem. The poet's manœuvre answered his best expectations. After Sir Philip had read some stanzas, he called his steward, and ordered him to give the person who brought the verses £50; but upon reading the next stanza, he ordered the money to be doubled. The steward thought it his duty to make some delay in executing so sudden and lavish a bounty; but upon reading one stanza more, Sir Philip raised his gratuity to £200, and commanded the steward to give it immediately, lest, as he read further, he might be tempted to give away his whole estate.

The story must be taken for what it is worth; but one thing is certain, that the poet frequently visited Sydney at his seat at Penshurst, in Kent, and was made in all respects a personal friend. He introduced him to the famous Earl of Leicester, and afterward presented him to Queen Elizabeth, who appointed him her poet laureate. The appointment carried with it a pension of £50 a year, which Spenser enjoyed until his death. The original grant of the pension was discovered some years ago in the Chapel of the Rolls. The title of poet laurate was not, however, expressly applied either to him or his two immediate successors.

Taken all in all, Spenser was lucky, for a poet. In the first place, his pension of £50 was no inconsiderable sum in those days. Through the interest of Leicester and Sydney, he obtained a grant of 3,028 acres in the County of Cork, out of the forfeited lands of the Earl of Desmond. He took up his residence there, with his wife and family; and was visited, in his charming retreat, by Sir Walter Raleigh—a second Sydney in his love for poetry. The rebellion of Tyrone, however, scattered his household gods, and Spenser and his family were obliged to fly, leaving in their haste everything behind

them; and, what was the most lamentable part of the story, an infant child was burnt with the house by the revengeful rebels.

This broke SPENSER's heart, and he died almost directly after his return to England, in the January of 1599, in the forty-sixth year of his age. An inn, or lodging-house, in King-street, Westminster, is set down, on evidence which seems pretty conclusive, as the place of his death. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey, near those of CHAUCER; and the funeral expenses were defrayed by the Earl of ESSEX. It has been said that he died in great poverty; but there is no real foundation for this statement. He enjoyed his pension to the day of his death, and he had too many friends at Court to let him want.—*Once a Week.*

THE PITCAIRN VILLAGE.

Impressed as the officers were with the moral aspect of the community, they were not less struck with the natural beauty of their island home, which was truly a "garden of Eden."

Its lofty mountains towered to a height of 1008 feet above the ocean level, and around their craggy pinnacles myriads of sea-birds wheeled in mazy circles. Groves of palm and cocoa-nut trees—and especially the beautiful bread-fruit tree, the staff of life to the islanders—clothed the bare rocks, down to the water's edge. In the deep valleys flourished in profusion most of the tropical fruits, among which were the taro-root, from which bread could be made, the ti-plant (*Dracæna terminalis*) and other valuable edible productions. The climate, also, would admit with care of the cultivation of European fruits and vegetables, as the range of the temperature was from 76° to 80° in Summer, and seldom fell below 59° in Winter. No feathered songsters, however, enlivened these forests, with the exception of one small species of fly-catcher; but in after years this want was supplied by an importation of little warblers taken there by Capt. Prevost, in the *Virago*, from Valparaiso. He introduced also a variety of roses and myrtles. In the midst of this beautiful scenery, and beneath the banana, the plantain, and the wide-spreading banyan, stood the pretty village of Pitcairn, on an elevated platform of rock. The several houses surrounded a large grassy square, securely guarded by palisades, to preserve it from the depredations of the poultry, hogs and goats, which were allowed to roam at liberty about the island. On one side of the square stood the house of Smith (alias Adams;) on another, that of Thursday October Christian. These, and all the little dwellings which clustered around them, were formed of wood, had generally two stories, and were substantially constructed. Their internal arrangements bespoke great cleanliness and comfort, and the beds and bedding were remarkably neat. European habits were visible in the farming arrangements, as each dwelling had a pen for fattening hogs, another for fowls, a bakery, and a building for the manufacture of cloth. The linen was made of the bark of the paper mulberry-tree, macerated in water, and then beaten out to the desired thickness by large pieces of wood. This manufacture formed the employment of the elder women, the younger working with their fathers and brothers in the plantations, cultivating yams and sweet potatoes. Adams on this account discouraged very early marriages, as the girls would then necessarily be occupied with the care of their children, and he inculcated among the young men the necessity of having made some previous provision for a family before entering into a matrimonial engagement. "If," says Capt. Pipon, "we remarked with much admiration the fine athletic young men around us, the appearance of the women was equally pleasing, some really handsome, and one and all well-grown and finely formed, much owing, probably, to the mountainous nature of the island, and the habit from infancy of ascending and descending the rocks with great weights on their shoulders." Both sexes were also expert swimmers. The women's dress was composed of a loose bodice, with a drapery reaching to the ankles, and so disposed as to show the symmetry of their persons, not unlike (it has been said) the robes of the Hindostanee women, and worn as gracefully. Teeth like ivory characterized both men and women, and the latter wore their long black hair neatly braided into a knot at the back of the head, without pin or fastening of any kind; and a wreath ingeniously worked of the sweet-scented nono-tree, (*Morinda citrifolia*,) sometimes intertwined with others of a brighter hue, completed their toilet.

Far, however, beyond their personal grace was their modesty and gentle behavior, and Adams assured Sir T. Staines of their excellent conduct. Each person considered whatever he possessed was for the general good, so that there was no difficulty in settling disputes; and if hasty words were ever uttered, the offender was but too ready to make ample amends to the injured party.—*The Mutineers of the Bounty and their descendants in Pitcairn and Norfolk Islands, by Lady Belcher.*

FURS.—There is quite a menagerie of foxes—crop fox, red fox, bastard fox, Arctic fox, kitt or prairie fox, blue fox. The crop fox is gray, with a tinge of red and silver. A good skin is worth 48s., and he is chiefly used for muffs and cloak-linings. The red fox is a tawny animal, shading away into a bright yellow on the sides, and with a white belly. The darker and richer the fur the greater the value; but 14s. will buy the best of the red foxes, which are also mostly made into muffs, the lower qualities being dyed and used for cloak-linings. The Arctic fox has a beautiful fur, pure snowy white, the best of them preserving that hue right down to the skin, "blowing white to the ground," as it is technically called. The pile is very thick, soft and close, and it is one of the warmest of furs. The prairie or kitt fox is a shabby little beast, about the size of a hare, with poor woolly gray fur, which is used for common cloak-linings and the lower classes of chaise-wrappers. Here in a corner are some otter skins, with nice, short, soft fur, carrying a beautiful gloss. The blacker they are the better. Pretty as they are, ladies have not much reason to regard them with favor. They are cheap in comparison with fur-seal, and are too often used to imitate that article in the manufacture of professedly "real seal-skin" cloaks. Thus, Madam, your "real seal-skin jackets" may only be "real otter." They are also used by gentlemen for coat-collars and fur greatcoats, more especially on the Continent. It will not do to confound between the "otter" and the "sea otter." If a lady could get a jacket of "sea otter" in a mistake for fur-seal, she would be a wise woman to hold her tongue, (if possible in the nature of things,) and not complain of her bargain. The "sea otter" is the costliest of all fur. A skin that you might put in your hat, or carry away in your muff, has sold for £50, and although this was a fancy price, from £30 to £40 is nothing out of the way. The value is reckoned by the depth of the black color, studded with silvery hairs, and the richness of the fur. Very seldom do any of the higher qualities come into the retail trade in England, so hungry for them are the Russians. The catch of sea otter skins is almost entirely confined to the coast of Alaska. When that territory belonged to Russia, the number sent over never exceeded 3,000 per annum. Most of the skins went into Russia direct, and the trade was protected by a monopoly. With the transfer of the territory to the United States the monopoly has ceased, and the catch has been doubled within a single year. The same go-ahead policy has been acted upon with regard to fur-seal skins, in which we at home are more directly interested. The old Russian Company used to jog along contentedly, sending to Europe annually about 40,000 fur-seals. During the eighteen months which have elapsed since the transfer, the American successors of the Russian Company have sent to Sir CURTIS LAMPSON, the great consignee of the United States furs, about 300,000 fur-seal skins. "The next article," as the auctioneers say, that calls for attention is the black or silver fox, the aristocrat of vulpine furs. These beautiful skins are comparatively rare, the Hudson's Bay stock being but 816; but they rank next in costliness to the sea otter. They have a fine rich black fur, longish on neck and shoulders, like a lady's ruff, streaked with silver hairs down the back, and becoming quite black underneath. These, at least, are the characteristics of the best skins, which readily fetch £25 each. The highest qualities are bought for the extravagant Russians, among whom the costliest cloaks are lined with them; and in England and France the medium qualities are used for trimmings. We have seen a cloak lined with black fox that had cost 4,000 roubles. Only the jetty bellies had been used, and about fifteen skins had contributed their quota to the extravagance.—*Belgravia.*

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Holker Hall, one of the stately seats of the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, near Ulverstone, has been destroyed by fire, with a fine library, and nearly the whole of a valuable collection of paintings. The pecuniary loss is over a quarter of a million of dollars, but what gives the occurrence more interest than this trifling damage to the Duke's immense estate, is the fact that this was one of those grand old mansions whose associations reach far back in the history of England. It was the family mansion of the PRESTONS in the reign of ELIZABETH, and passed from them to the LAWTHERS. The Duke himself was staying at the hall when the fire occurred, and succeeded in saving one choice painting by having it cut from the frame, which was too large to be passed through a window.

Among the many praiseworthy combinations for social reform which we are called upon to note, is one just formed, out West of course, called the Anti-Treating Society. We regard this as in the interest of moral improvement and good sense. Without entering into the vexed and the vexing questions of temperance, total abstinence, &c., we believe in such a state of things, that every man shall be responsible for his own drinking, and no one's else, and that no young man may be induced to break his good resolutions from generosity, or a fear of appearing odd. It must not be expected that such a healthy state of things will be attained this side of the millenium, but every step in that direction is a matter of congratulation in the exceedingly imperfect state of things which at present prevails in this world.

Master McGrath, "Lord LURGAN's Dog," "the hero of Waterloo," &c., is creating a furor in the aristocratic circles of England, which is somewhat alarming. No Indian Prince or learned Parsee, since the time of the Rummun Lal has attracted so much attention in fashionable drawing-rooms. He has been presented at Court, and even had a private interview with the Queen, and we are told that the "spacious entrance hall" of Windsor Castle was specially "arranged for the presentation" of this distinguished canine to Her Majesty, who, after the interview was over, graciously "gave the necessary orders" to have the dog fed. Nor is this all, for we are informed that Lady DARTNEY and the Countess DE WALDEGRAVE have held morning receptions in honor of Master McGrath, at one of which the Prussian Ambassador and Countess BERNSTOFF were present. We expect to hear next that this lucky dog has been honored with a peerage and a seat in the House of Lords, where he will meet many associates with whom he can find sympathy and appreciation.

Appearances are deceitful, and if men were to be convicted of crime on the strength of their ill-looks, or acquitted because they have an "air of respectability," the administration of justice would probably be still more a matter of chance than it is now. A man was lately arrested in Charleston, S. C., for no other offence than bearing a striking resemblance to a portrait in the choice collection which adorns the head-quarters of Police in that city. The authorities saw the hardened villian distinctly portrayed in his countenance, and perchance had dreams of the golden rewards which would be theirs if it could be proved that he murdered Mr. NATHAN, a deed they considered him fully capable of. After a vexatious delay, however, the man succeeded in proving that he was a respectable merchant from Philadelphia, and a very worthy resident of the City of Brotherly Love. These villainous-looking but respectable merchants of Philadelphia would do well to furnish their photographs to the Police authorities of the different cities of the Union in order that they may avoid arrest when traveling on business.

The boys in the streets of London have a new kind of sport, as irritating in its way as the infernal machine which some malignant genius has contrived for the boys of New-York, wherewith they torture by means of a bit of twine and a superannuated mustard-box, all such persons as happen to be endowed with nerves. The London amusement consists of snatching the jewelry from ladies in the street, and running off therewith. A youth, who made off with the locket and chain of a lady, a few days ago, was caught by a policeman who had a very serious way of looking upon juvenile amusements. When brought before a magistrate, it was urged on behalf of the youngster that it was only a "bit of rough play," and the magistrate took the same view of the case, and discharged the playful youth, thus giving his official sanction to the new amusement.

An employe of a milk company has been tried lately in London for embezzlement, being charged, among other things, with having in his possession two quarts of water which he intended to "mix with the milk," and thereby bring the company into discredit for selling an adulterated article. This was a very remarkable sensitiveness for the manager of a milk company to show, though it is not at all strange that he could see no other object which a milk-carrier could have in the possession of water but to mix it with the lacteal. When asked if he did not himself mix water with milk, the manager very sagaciously replied that that had nothing to do with it; "the company did not pay its servants to do it." This is, certainly, very considerate in the company, it being important that the morals of its servants should be pure, whatever the milk served to its customers might be. A more definite answer was not insisted on, the Magistrate, with wonderful discretion, declining "to go into the secrets of the trade." Any one who would venture to go thoroughly into the secrets of the milk trade, had better make up his mind that he is willing to forego the use of that unwholesome beverage in the future, for he would inevitably ruin his appetite for it.

Those good Roman Catholics whose eyes are blessed with seeing miracles have an incomprehensible way of keeping a knowledge of these supernatural occurrences from the world for a long time. We are told at this late day that two nuns, who had suffered for a long time from an infirmity which the doctors had no hope of curing, were restored to perfect health so long ago as May last, simply by drinking a small glass of water "made efficacious by the intercession of Our Lady of Loundes." This occurred too in the enlightened community of Birmingham, and under the very eyes of Rev. Canon TANDY. Now Canon TANDY ought to have told us of this before, for even if the "efficacious" water was exhausted and no further "intercession" could be secured for the benefit of suffering mortals, there is no knowing how much our faith might have been strengthened in those few months that we have been left in ignorance of this miracle.

There is no power on earth equal to an American jury for settling questions which are beyond the compass of the philosophers. There have been many opinions as to whether it is a stroke of good luck for one to be born or not, and the precise value of children as compared with other animals has not hitherto been accurately determined. A jury in Syracuse, Ill., has at length furnished at least a partial solution of the problem. A four years' child, whether boy or girl we are unfortunately not informed, was lately run over and killed in the streets of that town, and the afflicted parents received by way of damages and consolation $200, awarded by an intelligent dozen of their fellow-citizens. Shortly afterward two young bears were run over and killed in the same streets, and an equally intelligent dozen of men awarded to the owners thereof damages and consolation to the amount of $450 for each cub. The value of the human and of the ursine cub being determined in each case by a jury of their peers, the matter must be regarded as settled forever.

The good old custom of hissing a bad performance on the stage as well as applauding a good one seems to have not only fallen out of use, but to be looked upon with some degree of odium. A man lately very justly complained of ill-usage in being put out of the Adelphi Theatre, in London, because he hissed the piece. The moment he expressed his disgust at the performance the cry was raised, "Turn him out." He rose to go of his own accord, but, of course, the "officials" of the establishment couldn't miss the opportunity of exercising their "little brief authority," and they assisted him out in the usual rough manner of such over-zealous "officials." The Magistrate before whom his complaint was made, very sensibly took his view of the matter, remarking that "it cannot be expected at theatres that applause should always be given." It is expected, nevertheless, and any independent auditor, who ventures to express anything but admiration is in imminent danger of being eliminated.

Galveston, Texas, seems to be enjoying a season of very dull and prosy good behavior nowadays. One of its papers complains that the town is "like the furniture of the best parlor of a very prim, precise, prudish old maid, excessively neat, but, oh! so drearily monotonous." "Other towns," it says, "can get up all sorts of diversions and high jinks, elopements, shoddy weddings, tornadoes and other providential afflictions, but Galveston cannot raise even a divorce suit for a sensation." Poor, innocent, virtuous Galveston, how thy newspapers must languish. It is to be hoped that the citizens enjoy their prosy existence, albeit the variation of the wicked wag upon the ancient saw will intrude itself—"Be virtuous and you will be happy, but you won't have any fun."

Emperor WILLIAM's pious telegrams have been subject to as severe criticism as though they were not mere ejaculations of devout thankfulness, and some have even imputed it as a fault in the gray-haired monarch that he should always give thanks to Heaven before acknowledging the service of his brave troops. It may be that in this case as in others Heaven is on the side of the strongest battalions, but that is no reason why its aid should not be recognized. One zealous defender of the Emperor's honor, Herr ARNOLD RUGE, has come forward to clear him of the charge of piety. Such apparently devout expressions as *Danke nur Gott* and *Ich danke Gott*, he tells us, have come to be mere commonplace interjections in Germany, used without any thought of their original signification, and are nearly equivalent to the phrase "It was a close shave," which is certainly free from any suspicion of piety. No one ought to grudge the Emperor any benefit to be derived from an apology which removes from his fair fame the stigma of piety and gives him credit for profanity instead.

FINE ARTS.

New Pictures—Sales—What is a "Life Portrait?"

On Monday next and during the week Mr. CHURCH's large picture of "Jerusalem" will be on exhibition at the Goupil Gallery; also, Mr. GEORGE H. BOUGHTON's "Return of the *Mayflower*," exhibited for the first time in this country, and an important work by Prof. UTENBACH, of Dusseldorf, entitled "Mater Admirabilis." All three works will be found, we believe, to be well worthy of the attention of connoisseurs. Of their special merits we shall speak hereafter.

PICTURE SALE.

Mr. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, N. A., the well-known artist, and courteous and efficient Secretary of the National Academy of Design, has decided to offer a number of his paintings at auction, on Wednesday evening next, at the Somerville Gallery, on Fourteenth-street, where they are now on view. They comprise landscapes of home and foreign scenery, with fruit and flower subjects, many of them being of great interest as correct representations of the localities reproduced, besides possessing artistic merit. A large number of the landscapes were painted during Mr. RICHARDS' extended tours in Germany, England, Switzerland and Italy, and show his nice appreciation of the romantic and picturesque. Mr. RICHARDS is fortunate in the possession of numerous friends, who, we feel assured, will be glad to secure a memento of him.

WHAT IS A "LIFE PICTURE?"

A case of some interest to artists was tried in the Marine Court recently. Mr. OREGON WILSON, an artist of Western reputation, sued Mr. JACOB SHERMAN for $500 for painting a portrait of Mr. SHERMAN's daughter. The defendant, it appears, having a little daughter who died, had her photograph taken after death, and from this photograph requested the plaintiff to paint a "life picture" in oil, on canvas. The picture was painted, presenting a likeness of the child asleep, with her eyes closed. This picture defendant refused to accept, because, as he said, it was not, according to his idea, a "life picture." His idea of a "life picture" was one with the eyes open and smiling at somebody; and this not being such, though by his direction several touches were given to it, he refused to receive the picture. The plaintiff claimed that the picture was painted in the most artistic style; that to paint from a picture of a dead person with the eyes open would produce an unnatural stare; and that the picture was what artists usually term a "life picture." The jury awarded the artist $350.

FALL OF A CROWDED FLOOR.

Serious Accident at a Republican Caucus in Colorado—Two Hundred Men Precipitated into a Basement by the Fall of a Floor—The Ruins Take Fire—Remarkable Escapes from Fatal Injuries.

From the Central City (Col.) Register, March 19.

The Republican Convention for the nomination of city officers met, last night, in Washington Hall, better known to people out of the county as the District Court room. The hall was crowded as full as the people could stand on the floor. There were not less than 300 people in the hall, the majority being within the railing upon a space 24 by 30. The Convention was about proceeding to ballot when the floor gave way upon all that portion of the hall not over the jail, and fell down into the Recorder's office below, carrying with it not less than 200 men. Then ensued a scene impossible to depict and difficult to imagine. The joists, supported by small posts from below, broke simultaneously in the middle, pitching everybody to the centre, together with tables, chairs, desks, settees and lighted lamps. One-half of the portion of the floor that fell went down nearly level upon the desks and railing in the Recorder's office; the other half held at one end, the floor folding down like a door. There, in that pit, with the dust filling the air to suffocating density, more than 200 men struggled for life. Before a single man had got out a fire flashed up in the centre of the pit! The lamp on the Chairman's table had fallen there, the oil covering a space four feet square, which was now flaming frightfully. The Chairman and Secretary, together with Mr. T. H. POTTER, now attacked the fire, attempting to smother it with the matting, but failing in that, took coats and hats and whipped and smothered it out. Then the people began to reach the windows, which were speedily kicked out, and one after another climbed through, some on the lower floor, but many on the back side climbing up the wall, "by tooth and toe-nail," to the hall window which opens out upon the roof of the Recorder's office fire proof. Others clambered up the almost perpendicular part of the floor that had fallen down, and thus escaped by the door. Finally everybody got out by some egress, and, so far as we can learn, no one was seriously injured, though almost every one got some bruises. Mr. LEYDEN got his hand severely cut in beating out a sash. O. S. BUELL received some cuts about the face. One man jumped from the second-story window in front when the fire broke out. It is said to have "jarred him" considerably. Mr. NAT YOUNG clung to the wall on the end next to HAL SAYR's building, succeeding in pulling off the ceiling and kicking off the weather-boarding, escaping through a crack, as it were, upon the roof of SAYR's building. There were a number of curious escapes, men performing most remarkable feats of climbing by the fingers, which they would be quite incapable of doing under less pressing circumstances. The building is a log building, one of the old "residenters," ceiled inside and weather-boarded outside. Had it been a frame, the falling of the floor would have been likely to have drawn in the sides, making the situation far more dangerous.

The Hook and Ladder Company were promptly on hand with ladders, axes and water, and did good service in removing the *débris* to make sure that no one was buried beneath. In this work many citizens helped, and were rewarded by finding that all had escaped. The coolness of the crowd during the danger was quite remarkable. Every one made an effort to get out, but nobody was frantic. Those who extinguished the fire deserve especial mention. When the floor first began to settle, the writer caught a lamp upon his table and blew it out, perhaps preventing another fire. GEORGE BREWER crept under the fallen floor and secured another lamp that was in the Recorder's office below. Many other instances of presence of mind occurred, showing that the majority of our people are of excellent nerve.

THE MARRIAGE QUESTION.

We give below the closing letters upon the ably and amply discussed question of marriage dowries. To enable us to do even approximate justice to the large number of communications in our hands, we have been obliged, almost without exception, to subject those published to very considerable compression. We shall be glad to have the opinions of the ladies and gentlemen who have addressed us on this question upon some of the other disputed social problems of our time.

A Well-Argued Defense of Dowries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We have read with great interest the correspondence that has appeared in your Sunday edition relating to marriage. Regarding the discussion as second in importance to none other that has been held in your columns, we regret that you propose its early conclusion. It seems to us that the importance of this question entitled it to a longer consideration. We would not measure the value of the discussion, as thus far conducted, strictly by the clearness and logic of the letters you have printed, nor by the closeness with which the writers have adhered to the vexed theme of dowry. When reform is needed, anything is better than silence and indifference; nor does it matter much whether the first agitation of the subject is wise or ignorant, provided only that discussion be free, and that it last long enough to draw out the sincere thinkers from their shells. Carl Benson has done well in calling the attention of writers and readers to the precise question at issue—the desirableness of dowries. We have been hoping for weeks past that some one of your correspondents would save us the trouble of stating our view of the question; but, as no one has come forward with it, let us attempt it ourselves.

We are two bachelors, not yet very old, who believe that marriages should not be put off so long as they generally are, and must be, under the present no-dowry system, by the young men who have their fortunes in the world to make. Many considerations, physiological and moral, show the error of postponing marriage until the blithesome, warm-hearted period of young manhood has passed, and given place to the colder blood and harder visage of the gray-beard. We would offer no apology for the sins against purity to which young men are prone; yet by early marriages much of the temptation which leads to that evil would be avoided.

Under the system now in vogue in this country, the active, thrifty, prudent young man, who has enough to support himself, but not to support a wife, does not marry at twenty-five, when he should marry. Unable to count on any certain dowry even with the daughter of the richest parents, he waits ten or fifteen years, until he has means sufficient for the independent maintenance of a family. When, finally, he marries, his bride is not the lady of thirty or thirty-five, now *passé*, whom he loved as a girl, but a woman so much younger than himself that his prospect of sympathy in love, of hearty domestic felicity, is sadly diminished. The time for a marriage of love has gone by. The girl who loved him, and whom he could have married, years before if her portion could have been added to his own slender means, makes a *mariage de convenance*, or remains single. Had she been poor she might have married the man she loved; being rich, she loses her love.

We are convinced that the remedy for this evil will be found, in large part, in the connection of our false feeling in respect to marriage dowries. The parent does not see that in leaving his daughter to expect no dowry, he not only drives away the mercenary suitor—a thing which the young lady should be able to do—but prevents the advances of the most desirable suitors—the men who have only time between themselves and the winning of position and fortune. There are men of this sort even in our selfish city-life—men of quiet lives, of culture, of warm and sincere hearts; men who will not make haste to be rich, having better objects in view, and men who would make the best of husbands, yet finally die unmarried, because of the odium that attaches to "fortune-hunting." The richest parent says in effect of his daughter: "Take her poor, or take her not at all." There is no feeling that the bride ought to bring money according to her means, and the most desirable suitors are often penniless at the start.

On the one hand, every bride should feel it to be a privilege and a duty, rather than a favor, to contribute some portion toward the support of her house. On the other hand, a young man should not be thought mercenary or indelicate in desiring the dowry which alone can make an early marriage possible for him. Again, the parents should, as in Germany, provide their daughters, according to their ability, with a definite portion; and they should perceive that in withholding such a portion, and in favoring the sentimental prejudice which denounces the dowry system as "mercenary," they are but increasing the chances, already too great, of their daughter's marrying late or not at all; for the best men are too proud to seek them. It is this unwise prejudice against dowries that dooms many of our young men and maidens to a loveless and desolate old age. This is the conviction of DAVID AND JONATHAN.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 24, 1871.

Marriage a Life of Partnership.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is one point in the very interesting and valuable correspondence you have published on the marriage-dowry question, which I have not seen alluded to as it deserves, and that point is the strength and permanence of the marriage tie. The laws are so framed now that woman has, as she should have, the very fullest protection and support from them. I will say, unhesitatingly, that but few men look forward to the future in selecting a partner for life, for that is what marriage settles down to; strip it of its romance and sentimentality, and it comes to the business of life, with a woman for companion; earning bread and eating it with her; raising and training up a family, so that they will be good and useful members of society.

Let them look to it well who seek to marry, that so far as human judgment and foresight can go, they make no mistakes. Afterward it is too late to remedy them. DANTE never painted a worse hell to a sensitive soul than that experienced by two persons joined by man yet not by God; who go upon their daily round with sympathies and affections the same as other people have, and none to bestow them on; who learn too late that as husband and wife they have made a grave mistake, when as friends they would be inseparable; who learn all of each other before the journey of life is well begun, and find the long and weary way that is still untrodden a fearful waste to contemplate; who, deeming a settlement in life—a marriage—the one thing needful, thereafter sit down and fold the hands, or vegetate darkly in slumber through the day, or go about unkempt and untidy in person when all the world is bright and beautiful outside, and God's sun is shining and God's free wind is blowing medicine to the sick at heart.

I say let them look to it well who seek to marry, whether they are for a day only or for all time. If you are not suited to each other, you may bear and forbear to all time; but that will not bring peace to your roof-tree. Men do not agree to be friends when they strike the hand in fellowship. So it is with husband and wife. They are one and inseparable, if nature has made them so; if not, all the laws in the world cannot bring them together.

EGBERT P. WATSON.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

A Vigorous Onslaught on "Young America."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Just as the twig is bent, the tree inclines."

One of your correspondents on the marriage question suggests a very true cause for the shortcomings of young men, in the want of training and discipline exercised toward boys. The term "Young America," from a jest has become a sad truth, and in the understood sense of precocious conceit and insubordination, develops a fearful evil to the community, as each generation attains maturity. Those who ten years ago were ridiculed and caricatured as "Young America," are now the *blasé*, shallow, selfish men so uninteresting at home or in society, so inefficient as citizens, so fruitless as Christians. Perhaps they do not profess to be Christians; but birth in a Christian land, and some amount of teaching, prevents them from being heathen, except in practice.

There are no precepts in the Bible which separate the virtues of the sexes. "Gentleness, humility, courtesy" are addressed, perhaps, chiefly to men as those who occupy places of authority and give directions to others. Men are preachers, teachers, lawgivers, rulers; how are they trained for these responsibilities? Generally by being permitted a lawless course of deportment, unless coaxed into moderation. For the first five years of life even, the father of a boy incites him to be as noisy and mischievous as a baby can be, for his feeble strength makes it only funny to see that he is a "true boy." Then papa drops his toy, and shifts the care of coercing his destructive faculties to mamma, who bears, and remonstrates, and yields to much she disapproves, lest he should do even worse, and permits a total disregard of order, or of the comfort of others, because "boys will be boys." These are the juveniles who are becoming the pest of all Summer sojourns, large or small, fashionable or quiet. They form the crowd of beings from five to fifteen years of age, who romp in the drawing-room, grab at table, stamp in the halls, demolish everything they can, and are in everybody's way, and shout every word they utter as if every one else was deaf. It was one of these young savages who tied a cat to a tree and stoned her, another who set a barn on fire within the writer's observation; the mothers in both cases, elegantly dressed, women of polished manners, remarked "boys will be boys." And the fathers, who, having been boys themselves, should have had power to prevent their sons becoming brutes, where were they? In town all the week, and every week. But when the boys are at home in town, how much do the fathers advise their sons, how much do they question them of their pursuits, or give of time and interest to direct and restrain their pursuits, to inquire who are their playmates, and what their ideas? The boy nature may be naturally restless, impatient, and vigorous—and needs watchfulness. Still, that these qualities do not become grave faults—they must be restrained from undue noise, disorder, mischief and disobedience at a tender age as well as their sisters. There is no reason why a boy should not be obliging in performing any service for the family benefit, but how invariably the request to do an errand, or attend a sister, is met with denial or grumbling, and then "boys are so difficult to manage."

There is no cause why a reasonable being should be managed; why every member of a family should not contribute, according to their position, to the cheerfulness of the household; and no parent ought to be so negligent or so weak as to lose authority over a son, so long as he is dependent on the paternal support. What can a father expect who sends a son to lounge about the office and billiard-room of a Summer hotel, at an age between fifteen and twenty?

Those boys who are brought up in a city are greatly to be pitied; happy those who have parents vigilant enough to strengthen their understanding above its excitements and follies, who remember that if "boys are boys," boys will be men, and men are immortal and responsible beings. EVERGREEN.

Contented Reflections of a Poor Authoress.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please allow me to express my opinion of the Youngest Publisher in New-York? In the words of Jefferson Brick, Lafayette Kettle and a host of others, "he is one of the most remarkable men of our country," and if all men entertained his views and acted accordingly there would be no woman, with or without a dowry, afraid to marry, for they would be sure of husbands pure in body and mind. If both women and men practiced his "golden precepts," there would be no Women's Rights women, Indiana divorces, nor Free Lovers. I am extremely sorry that this gentleman withheld his name, for I am anxious to make his acquaintance. Not "with a view to matrimony," for I have the sweetest, dearest and best of husbands, and though he is industrious, honest and temperate, and his wife is "prudent and a good manager," he is not what the world terms a successful man. I do my household labor, make his shirts, knit his socks, sew on innumerable buttons, make my own clothes, every article but shoes, and earn them, too, by occasionally writing an article for, not the youngest, but one of the most successful publishers in New-York—for be it known to that poor $1,200 clerk that I married a man with a trifle over $600 a year. And, though *labor ipse voluptas*, it does not always bring a competence to a man, and seldom to woman. After reading the record of this successful young publisher, I could but wish that he would become mine—as publisher, of course—and make the books which I have written—but have had not the courage to present—a success! He might have the *fame* if he would give me "ten per cent.!"

A POOR AUTHORESS BUT A HAPPY WIFE.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 20, 1871.

A Word From a "Fast" Correspondent.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your letter in yesterday's issue from the "Ancient Mariner" in the voyage of life was to me the gem of the collection. The suggestions and advice he gives are certainly clear and to the point, and, if followed, must insure happiness to the young persons who invest in matrimonial lottery-tickets; but they do not touch upon the smaller material questions that affect the case very seriously, and upon which much depends, as well as a compliance with his suggestions to bring about the desired result of "domestic felicity."

Marriage, to a large majority of the young men in this City, means one room in a boarding-house, with all the attendant annoyances and inconveniences of that style of existence—a total giving up of almost all social enjoyments, as, even if the purse will allow such pleasures, you will acknowledge that even a young married couple at an evening party are generally voted nuisances. No more jolly times with gentlemen friends; strict economy in everything, and self-denial of many of the luxuries enjoyed before marriage. All this for the sake of "domestic felicity." Now, suppose the unfortunate young man does not get any of this much-desired article, in what an uncomfortable predicament he finds himself. I, for one, would be glad to give up my bachelor pleasures and begin married life as I have described it, with the hope and determination within me to make a home of my own, could I have it insured to me, after I had fallen in love, that the object of my affections would prove in character the girl she appeared, and not turn out an imitation of no value. A man blinded by love cannot judge a lady's character correctly in most cases.

The almost inevitable result of single blessedness, it is true, is for a young man to become fast, and after he has passed through all the experiences that belong to that reputation, and has had his eyes completely opened, stronger than ever is his doubt on the subject of matrimony, and greater than ever his realization of the great risk of marrying. Under present existing circumstances, single blessedness is the only sure thing for either party, though

I WOULD LIKE TO MARRY.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 13, 1871.

The Power of a Happy Home.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I do not deny what the young ladies affirm, that in society most attention is paid to the expensively dressed, showy, or witty young ladies, so that girls whose love of pleasing is greater than their wisdom are encouraged to adopt the fashions and manners which they believe make them agreeable to the young men. It is certainly true that the latter are in a measure to blame for the excessive love of display and extravagance of our day, and that it is not fair for them to be the first to cry out against woman's lavishness. Without wishing to be too hard on them, either, I can scarcely believe in the sincerity of that class of young bachelors who have not the heart to ask a lady to share an humble but respectable position with them. Such very rare anxiety and consideration for a beloved object ought not to be lost to the world, and bachelors of that stamp are entreated to lay the case before the lady herself, to afford her at least the privilege of choosing her own lot.

I think your many correspondents have been trying to answer the question, "Why is marriage going out of fashion?" They have done it in different ways, but almost all by putting the blame on others. Now it is true that our present costumes have made it expensive to marry; that our girls are extravagant and unlearned in household mysteries; that our young men are selfish and spoilt, and accustomed to a much too easy and luxurious life. There are bright examples to the contrary, but on the whole such is the general rule, and therefore we can scarcely expect to see things remedied at once and easily. But by pious and earnest endeavor it would be for the next generation—if there were only a few more love marriages and more earnest, conscientious parents. It is example which impresses more than precept, and every good and happy couple is wielding an important influence in society. True married happiness is, after all, the thing most to be prized in life, and the sight of it is often powerful enough to make a young man retrench his expensive, selfish habits in order to found even an humble home, and to make a girl willing to give up frivolity and luxury, even the comfort and liberty enjoyed at home, in order to be so loved and so to love. You will notice that children whose parents loved each other will always think highly of the married state, and be desirous of entering it. Such children will not marry for position, wealth or beauty, but will seek those endowed with the good and noble qualities which are lasting, and insure happiness.

A BROOKLYN LADY.

A Young Fogy's Views on Female Extravagance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I contend it would be better if the coming generation could feel that they are to make for themselves a name and position in society, instead of depending upon what the parents are, and expecting to begin where the old folks leave off. Frequently we hear of the head of some highly respectable family (in our so-called good society) defaulting with many thousands of dollars from some trust office, which he has held for years so honorably. Who is the most to blame for this, or rather, is the father entirely to blame, or are not the daughters and mothers to bear part, who have, by their extravagance, embarrassed the father, and caused, by their eager desire to outshine the more wealthy neighbors in dress and show, all this distress? This desire on the part of the fair sex for brilliant equipages and necessary accessories, leads more men to live beyond their means than any extravagance of their own. How often the father of a family becomes prematurely gray and cast down; always in a brown study as to how he shall meet his pecuniary obligations, while, on the other hand, we see the female portion of the family flaunting on the streets, gaily dressed and appearing as though they had but to dress and bear no part of the burden. Doubtless the girls, in many cases, are dressed beyond their means, as a sort of investment, the parents hoping thereby to catch an eligible party; but it is a vain hope, it frightens all serious men; they know they cannot afford to keep up the style.

Why, a society young lady of the day does not feel that she can appear in the same dress twice at a party, but must make some change or not be fashionable. Ladies say they dress for the ladies; then why this hue and cry in all the correspondence on this subject, that the gentlemen are to blame for their extravagance? I have heard a lady say that the ladies criticise each other's dress so, that she felt compelled to dress as extravagantly as her friends to avoid unpleasant remarks; so, with all due sense of respect for the fair sex, the gentlemen would beg to be relieved of some part of the blame.

Would not our own girls be benefited if mothers would spend a little time in giving them a few practical lessons in housekeeping, instead of helping them think out what they shall wear to the next party? Think more of home and less of parties, and you will be better prepared to make a good wife.

A YOUNG FOGY, NOT AN OLD ONE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 15, 1871.

An Invitation to be Trusted.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I do not, in the least, advocate mercenary marriages, but I think much more can be said to exonerate young ladies who enter therein than is generally supposed. In the first place, the lot of an old maid, with its attendant horrors, is generally the *bête noire* held up to girls from their cradles, (even the best of mothers look forward to the time when their daughters shall be comfortably settled,) and to escape it they are often driven to union with men whom they regard in the light of a necessary piece of furniture, simply because those for whom they could care and would make model wives will not marry, inasmuch as they are men in moderate circumstances, and they allege it requires a fortune to support a wife.

Nor is this need principally attributed to the high rates of living, but to the extravagance of women, their inordinate love of dress, &c. Humiliating as it is to have one's dress made the arbiter of fate, I believe it has more to do with man's judgment than is right or just;—not that they personally object to a woman who dresses well; indeed, that generally forms an important charm, but they doubt their ability to maintain such. And herein lies much misapprehension. A girl can appear creditably and not be extravagant, because, in nine cases out of ten, she owes that appearance to her own taste and skill. I sometimes wonder if gentlemen ever imagine how long the black silk they admire and yet condemn is made to last, and how often it owes its freshness to the renovating influence of alcohol. This seems to be descending wofully into detail, but it is these very items that sway the best of us, and it has so become the fashion to make an outcry about extravagant women, that even men of mind accept it as a truth. A woman is capable of infinite self-sacrifice, and this is none the less so because personal deprivation ceases to be regarded as a sacrifice when endured for one she loves.

Let a man show his confidence in the woman he loves by asking her to be his wife, trusting to her disposition to help him, and in most cases he will find her extravagance a myth, insomuch that she saves more than her support can cost him. M. G. G.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 21, 1871.

The Question of Age Discussed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a frequent occurrence, but not so frequent as in former years, to see a young girl marry a man from ten to twenty years older than herself. It is rarely that such marriages are happy. At the end of a year or two the wife finds that she has made a mistake, and often the husband finds the woman has developed into a very different woman from the one he should have chosen, and at twenty years of married life she is in the prime of life, while he is fast going down hill. A girl just entering into society is usually better amused by a man of thirty or over than by one of her own age, for she is a novice, and a young man of her age is apt to be a little *gauche*, and so they don't get on well together. At the same time, a man who is going on to middle life is flattered and delighted at a young girl's listening, and being pleased at his conversation, and hence it is that both think they are very well suited to each other, and so are married. Very soon she finds out that he has got through with society, while she has just begun life, and wants to see the world and all that is amusing in it. He begins to think her very trifling, and wonders why she cannot settle down and be a quiet matron; but when he advises her, he finds there is nothing so self-willed as a young girl who has just become old enough to want her own way.

Of late years it has not been at all uncommon to see a man marry a woman older than himself, which formerly was an unheard-of thing. These marriages in my observation have always turned out well. In this case a young man has an admiration for a woman based upon something more than her prettiness and youth. I have noticed that such wives are always especially kind and attentive to their husbands, giving them all the *petit soins* that make a man so happy. Perhaps it is that they never wish them to think that they have made a mistake by not selecting a younger partner.

ONE WHO CAN PADDLE HER OWN CANOE.

The Question in a Nut-Shell.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is or is not, a dowry desirable?

It is desirable on nearly every occasion if in the right hands.

But if it should not come into the right hands? In the hands of a gambler, a drunkard, a libertine? If it should keep the receiver from leading an industrious and useful life? In this case it is not desirable.

But in the same case marriage is not desirable itself. For people that don't know how to use money ought not to marry. So, in all cases, where marriage is desirable, a dowry also is desirable, although it never ought to be a condition *sine qua non*—that would destroy its desirability.

And now ladies, look in whom to trust, and don't marry for money!

And now gentlemen, do the same.

A DUTCH PHILOSOPHER.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Thursday, March 23, 1871.

"A Girl Without a Dowry" on Male Extravagance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The majority of girls are not extravagant; why not marry them, some faint-hearted bachelors? The truth is the gentleman like an elegant dress, and they have too much vanity to bestow attention upon a plainly-dressed woman. I would recommend the female teachers engaged in the public schools in the City as a class of modest, educated women, and, in many cases, cultivated and refined wives may be found among them. But those gentlemen who complain most about extravagance prefer fashionable wives, with a dowry. If women and men would stop talking and writing how to make good wives, and tell how to make good husbands, and if influence or good is to be accomplished, it is greatly needed, for there are vastly more good wives than good husbands.

Young men and bachelors, who complain so much of the ladies' extravagance, look at your bills—cigars, billiards, wines, clubs, and "the ways which are evil." They go to the opera or other places of amusement, buy fast horses, if they can, lovely bouquets and baskets of flowers, to be given to the girls. The money spent by a fashionable young man, would exceed by thousands that spent by his sisters. The chief cause of so much unhappiness in marriage is the utter selfishness of men. Before marriage they are all devotion, and most girls are weak enough to consider their lovers angels. I do not propose a remedy, but women will continue to be willing and unhappy wives, or slaves, to men so corrupt that they defile the very air they breathe. Ministers should preach more upon the great sin of breaking the eighth commandment and less upon ladies' dresses, which they will wear to suit the gentlemen. All the talking and writing will make no difference. TRUTH.

A Grateful Correspondent.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a shop-keeper on Broadway, and sell worsted and thread for a livelihood. When I read the letter, in last Sunday's TIMES, from "Old Mariner," I was frightened nearly to death lest the story told about the young lady who was so sparing of her worsted would occasion all my customers to be careful in the future and make the worsted go further. As trade was so dull, I was fearful this would only make matters worse for me. But somehow or another, during this last week, more than 500 young ladies, who never before were seen in my store, came to buy worsted. I am delighted, as it was before hard for me to get along, and I owe to your influential paper and to that good old man, "Old Mariner," a thousand of thanks for all this rush of new business. I can't tell how it is, Mr. Editor, that matters turned out so different from what I expected, but I hope all the young ladies will take up worsted-work for an evening employment hereafter, and I think their nice little fingers will look ever so much prettier, to the young gentlemen who call on them, in that way, than lying idle on the laps. Don't you, Mr. Editor? But, at any rate, my family and I are very grateful to you for helding along the worsted-trade so remarkably. Thankfully your friend, SHOP-KEEPER.

P. S.—My next-door neighbor, who sells bindings and braids, tells me he sold this last few days a thousand pieces of dress-bindings. So he thinks your paper the best in the world, and sends you, through me, his heartfelt thanks and those of his family. So, you see, your letters are doing real good in more ways than one.

A Return to the Original Issue.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

True love, which breeds that perfect equality, mutual confidence, which constitute happiness, make a man as willing to accept, as the maid to offer, any fortune she may possess, and I have too high an ideal of true womanhood, to doubt for one moment that a girl, worthy of the name would regret to abandon luxury for mere comfort and the happiness of being with a beloved husband and making his dwelling what the Saxon word "home" defines so well. Premising this, let us apply our theory. I, as a gentleman's son, and as a gentleman, am admitted in a society, socially my equal, pecuniarily my superior. In this society I meet a young girl. We fall in love I am poor; she knows it, knows her own position, and must love me in secret. I, in honor, must conceal my love, and we have the old, sad story, far commoner than we wot of, of "blighted affections" and a weary, purposeless life, more especially for the poor girl. The cause rests neither with the rich girl nor with the poor clerk, but with the parents of the lady, for we are mostly independent of father and mother. The young people would marry; but prejudice, or society—call it what you will—step in. "I give my daughter to a penniless clerk!" "I be patronized by her father!"

It appears, therefore, to me that the principle on which we act in giving in marriage is wrong, much as a "paternal government" rests on a false basis. There is not freedom.

I say, let fathers lay aside a portion which they think meet and sufficient; let the daughter know not only that she has a dowry, but also that she can dispose of it at her own sweet will, with the restriction, of course, that the object of her choice be a worthy young fellow. For, on the whole, (and exceptions in discussions of principles cannot be considered,) I think there is little danger that men abuse what I shall call "free gift" dowry—a true gentleman does not marry for money.

I firmly believe in "affinity," and the shafts of Cupid do not fly so at random as they would have us believe—true love being based on mutual esteem and admiration. When did a true, sensible woman admire a coxcomb? When did a true man esteem a flirt? When did refinement love coarseness? S.

BROOKLYN, March 19, 1871.

A Youthful Belle Defends the Men.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have seen the young men of New-York so shamefully spoken of by the young "society ladies" in your paper that you will pardon my raising my voice in favor of your sex. This is my first Winter "out," and my friends call me "lovely." Well, I hope I am! I do not mean the outward adornments, for they are given, not made, but those virtues of home and heart that I so much admire, and endeavor to emulate and cultivate. But about the slandered gentlemen. I am not speaking of worn-out society shadows, but of young men, judging them by my personal friends. How noble the thoughts and feelings of many young men are, even in this materialistic age, few women understand or appreciate. They must laugh and enjoy a social chat, but never think of keeping men as their friends. Girls, just let me ask you to make men your friends. Don't flirt the whole time—make them respect your womanhood, and you will find me correct.

I want young men to know that there are very many young ladies who can sprinkle tea-leaves over the floor and then sweep it, as well as bake and cook, although their circumstances raise them above the necessity of so doing, and who, moreover, can read French and play the last opera! The thought of money never comes in connection with such girls. They possess enough without it, and the men know it, and never repent having acted on the knowledge. Women love honesty, so if you love a girl tell her so, and she will wait and help you with her advice at the same time. If you are like the men I have seen, she will know that you are worth the waiting for.

Young ladies, honor the characters and manly virtues of men as much, let me say, as you appreciate flowers and bon-bons. Miss M. C.

How to Marry on a Thousand Dollars a Year.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If our friend the twelve hundred dollar bank-clerk cannot afford to get married on that sum, what am I going to do—I who only get eight hundred, and yet look forward to getting married when my salary shall have been raised to one thousand? I will tell him.

I expect to live in a three-story brick house; also expect to marry a girl who will take me because she loves me, and not because it will better her condition. This young lady has had an education; and if she cannot play upon the piano, she can upon the utensils in the kitchen, which make sweet music for a hungry man.

And if she can't talk scandal in the parlor, she certainly can common sense. And, you ask, all this on one thousand a year? I answer yes, and more, too. This young lady will come to me without a dollar, besides the clothes upon her, and will marry me cheerfully and willingly—and what for? Why, all for love. But, you will say, she is one in a thousand. I say, no; nor is she one in a hundred. But how are you going to do this on your thousand a year? Easy. I furnish my rooms with a few hundred dollars I have managed to save—(every young man with the salary of $800 is supposed to have a little saved any way, unless he has a mother or other relation to support.) Then my house-rent will be $300 per year, (in Brooklyn.) Balance, $700 to live upon. It may seem small at first, but experience will be the teacher of economy, and time, with honesty and perseverance, will better our condition by bettering my salary and position. I don't see why it shouldn't, health and strength being spared me. What think you?

BOOK-KEEPER.

Metropolitan Experiences of a Southerner.

D. C. HILL, of Lake Butler, Florida, made a complaint yesterday to Superintendent KELSO of having been robbed of $425 under somewhat peculiar circumstances. He stated that he was accompanied to the City by one WILSON, who introduced him here to one A. J. WHITEMAN, whom he had known in the South. When about to leave for home on Friday, WHITEMAN took leave of him at the Tremont-house, and advised him to put his money in his traveling bag, which he did. Upon arriving at the Cortlandt-street Ferry, he was greatly surprised to meet WHITEMAN, and taking out his watch to see the time, he handed his bag to WHITEMAN to hold, and when on board the train first discovered that the person had not given him his bag. Detectives RADFORD and KELSO yesterday arrested WHITEMAN, and he was locked up at Police Head-quarters. As yet the bag and money have not been found.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1871.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

There is no material change in the situation of affairs at Paris. Many proclamations are issued, but no active steps taken of any kind. The Central Committees assert that Bonapartist and Orleanist agents have attempted to bribe their supporters. It is claimed that GAMBETT has obtained from the Government recognition of the municipal franchise, and the right of the National Guards to choose their own officers. The Committee is determined to occupy all the Mairies of the city. MENOTTI GARIBALDI has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the insurgent Nationals. The Montmartrists met with a repulse in an attempt to seize the Place de la Bourse, on Friday. There are reports that attempts are to be made to rouse the spirit of rebellion in Marseilles, Lyons, and Bordeaux. The Mayors of Paris have asked of the Assembly full powers, and a permanent communication with the National Government. The withdrawal of German troops from France has been stopped. The *Charivari* suspended publication yesterday. It is stated that an arrangement has been made with the Mayors so that the communal elections may be held on Thursday next. The removal of the barricades was expected yesterday. There is a report that the Commune has been re-established at Marseilles, and the Mayor and General Prefect have been arrested. No disturbances occurred....An amendment to the Army bill in the British House of Commons, reducing the military force to 10,000 men, was rejected on Friday night.... The Baltic is now open for navigation.

CONGRESS.

The Senate only was in session yesterday. Mr. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, appeared, and was sworn in. Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution, asking for all the particulars of the expense of supporting naval vessels near San Domingo, which was laid over, under objection. The contested cases of GOLDTHWAITE, of Alabama, and BLODGETT, of Georgia, were discussed, but not disposed of. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was then taken up, variously amended, and finally adopted. One of the amendments appropriates $200,000 for means of saving life and property on the New-Jersey Coast. This completed the business of the day.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Assembly, yesterday, several bills were reported to aid the Industrial Exhibition Company of New-York, to open new streets and improve sewers in Brooklyn, and several touching City railroads, besides one for the incorporation of a Coal Exchange in this City. Bills to prevent obstructions to Hell Gate, and for the better prevention of fires in New-York, were introduced. A bill to amend the General Railroad law and the Bonding law was reported and made the special order for Thursday, as were also the bills to incorporate the East New-York and Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, and a similar road for Yonkers. Considerable discussion arose on the appearance of a bill antagonistic to the repeal of the General Railroad Bonding law, the bill being finally referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. FLAGG stated that the Railroad Committee had directed him to prepare a report on the bill to repeal the Erie Directors' Classification Act, but the Committee had been unable to complete the report. It would be ready, however, on Monday evening or Tuesday. Several reports on acts before the Assembly were received. The Judiciary Committee were instructed to prepare a bill for the preservation of the office and duties of the Surrogates. After some other unimportant business the Assembly adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL.

A meeting was held recently at Cleveland, Ohio, by the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley Railroad, when directors were elected. Sufficient capital has already been subscribed for this new road to augur great success for the enterprise.

The Wisconsin Legislature adjourned yesterday *sine die*.

WALTER WHITMAN was killed yesterday on the Hudson River Railroad, near Croton, N. Y.

The hall erected at the National Military Asylum, Augusta, Me., for dramatic purposes, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

The steam-ship *Falcon*, from Baltimore, Md., is ashore on the Charleston bar, owing to unfavorable weather.

Mme. BONAPARTE, now residing in Baltimore, has received a dispatch from her grandson, Col. JEROME BONAPARTE, of the French whohas been in active service up to the surrender of Paris, stating that he had arrived safely in London.

Mr. J. N. MCCULLOUGH, the new manager of the leased railroads in the interest of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, has made an extensive tour of inspection and made many important changes.

The British Foreign Office has received a telegram, dated at Pekin on the 6th of March, to the effect that all was quiet in the North of China.

The last of the pirate-treasure seeking parties has returned to San Francisco, from Cocos Island, and states that no treasure was found. One of the party had been accidentally shot dead by a companion while hunting wild hogs.

JOHN TAPPAN died yesterday at Boston at the age of nearly ninety. He was a distinguished merchant, and had held the office of President and Treasurer of the American Tract Society for forty years. He was identified with the foreign missions, and numerous other benevolent societies.

A bark left Toledo yesterday, thus signalizing the opening of lake navigation.

CHARLES FRIEND, a prominent citizen residing near Petersburg, Va., was murdered on Friday, by a band of negroes. He was not dead when found in the woods, but lived only long enough to relate the circumstances of the assault.

There was a white frost visible yesterday in Virginia, near Fredericksburg.

A band of armed vigilants forced their way into the jail of Virginia City, Nevada, early yesterday morning, and taking possession of a prisoner named ARTHUR PERKIN HEFFRAN, who had killed a man in a saloon a few months ago, proceeded to hang him. The affair was conducted in a very orderly and expeditious manner.

The Welland Canal will open on the 6th prox.

Is Man Merely an Improved Monkey?

Mr. DARWIN'S recent work on the *Descent of Man* has very naturally attracted considerable attention. It is to be observed that many of Mr. DARWIN'S disciples think they best serve their master by explaining away, or altogether disowning, the theory upon which his reasoning is based. They allege that Mr. DARWIN does not say that man is descended from the monkey. In order that there may be no mistake on this point, let us look at Mr. DARWIN'S own words:

"If the anthropomorphous apes be admitted to form a natural sub-group, then as man agrees with them, not only in all those characters, which he possesses in common with the whole Catarhine group, but in other peculiar characters, such as the absence of a tail and of callosities, and in general appearance, *we may infer that some ancient member of the anthropomorphous sub-group gave birth to man.*"

"It is therefore probable that Africa was formerly inhabited by extinct apes closely allied to the gorilla and chimpanzee; and as these two species are now man's nearest allies, it is somewhat more probable that our early progenitors lived on the African Continent than elsewhere."

"The early progenitors of man were, no doubt, once, covered with hair, both sexes having beards; their ears were pointed and capable of movement, and their bodies were provided with a tail, having the proper muscles. Their limbs and bodies were also acted on by many muscles, which now only occasionally reappear, but are normally present in the Quadrumana. The great artery and nerve of the humerus ran through the supra-condyloid foramen. At this or some earlier period, the intestine gave forth a much larger diverticulum or cæcum than that now existing. The foot, judging from the condition of the great-toe in the fœtus, was then prehensile; and our progenitors, no doubt, were arboreal in their habits, frequenting some warm, forest-clad land. The males were provided with great canine teeth, which served them as formidable weapons."

"In the class of mammals, the steps are not difficult to conceive which led from the ancient Monotremata to the ancient Marsupials; and from these to the early progenitors of the placental mammals. We may thus ascend to the Lemuridæ; and the interval is wide from these to the Simiadæ. *The Simiadæ then branched off into two great stems, the New World and Old World monkeys; and from the latter, at a remote period, man, the wonder and glory of the universe, proceeded.*"

If anybody mistakes the meaning of these passages, it will clearly not be Mr. DARWIN'S fault. They are all taken from the first volume, (American edition,) but the second volume abounds in similar passages. Practically, no doubt, Mr. DARWIN traces our descent much lower than the monkey—to "an aquatic animal, provided with branchiæ, with the two sexes united in the same individual. * * This animal seems to have been more like the larvæ of our existing marine Ascidians than any other known form." Still, the ape is our immediate ancestor.

Mr. DARWIN has spent much time and research in developing his theory, but he has been so intent upon proving his own case that he has left out of sight the arguments and facts on the other side. Mr. ST. GEORGE MIVART has completely upset many of DARWIN'S scientific conclusions, in his interesting work on the *Genesis of Species*—so that on his strongest point he has been proved to be a very untrustworthy guide. Mr. DARWIN himself admits that, in his book on the *Origin of Species*, he "probably attributed too much to the action of natural selection, or the survival of the fittest." He had his pet theory to support, and he allowed himself to be misled even on matters of fact. In a preface to Vol. II. he is again obliged to acknowledge having "fallen into a serious and unfortunate error" in his first volume, with regard to his theory respecting the sexual differences of animals. Perhaps we need hardly say that none of the learned persons who reviewed his first volume discovered this error.

For obvious reasons, we cannot enter here upon any scientific discussion of the subject, but there are some points connected with it which will naturally occur to every reflective reader, and we may briefly touch upon two or three of those points. In the first place, it must strike everybody that in order to maintain his position, Mr. DARWIN is obliged to omit from consideration altogether the doctrine that man was created with an immortal soul. This exalted and ennobling belief, which has been the greatest support and encouragement to countless millions of our fellow-creatures, Mr. DARWIN only alludes to in an evasive manner in his second volume, while many of his disciples boldly set it down as one of those "old wives' fables" which it is our duty, in this age of progress, to discard. And what do they offer us in place of it? The sublime theory that monkeys were our progenitors, and that we were once gifted with "caudal appendages," which somehow or other have disappeared. Instead of holding fast to the faith that our existence here is but a preparation for a nobler state of being, and that everlasting life is the priceless heritage of man, we are to console ourselves under the innumerable vicissitudes of life with the thought that we were gradually "developed" from monkeys, and that when we die we pass away as the beasts that perish.

We cannot *prove* the existence of the soul—we cannot prove that after we have fulfilled our allotted span here we shall renew our life, although the Divine declaration, "He that believeth in me shall never die," is to myriads of our race proof sufficient. But can Mr. DARWIN prove *his* theories? They are as much incapable of proof as any other problem connected with the past or the future. The probabilities are all against them. How is it that, if man sprung from apes, no remains of the intermediate links have ever been found? It is not enough for Mr. DARWIN to say, "I cannot find them." We reply, you ought to be able to find them if there is any truth in your "system." In caves and other places remains of man have been discovered of great antiquity—but they were always the remains of man; never half man and half monkey. Again, are we in a progressive or retrogressive state of being now? How is it that man never relapses into the monkey? All other species degenerate at times. Cease to breed dogs carefully, and they soon go back to the mongrel or cur type. Neglect apple culture, and you get nothing but the crab-apple. Instances might be multiplied indefinitely. Every living thing has a tendency to revert to its original type. Why is it that man, even in the rudest stage, never relapses in the same way? In India and other parts of the earth there are human beings who have no language with which to express ideas, and who burrow in holes in the ground. But they are still men and women—capable of having their intellects developed under proper training, and with some instinct implanted in them which tells them that there is another life beyond the grave. Is it not a remarkable fact that travelers have never discovered man with arboreal habits, or monkeys with naked skins on their way to become men?

All Mr. DARWIN'S arguments and theories are based upon the physical qualities of man. Some of these will not bear the test of examination by competent scientific authorities. Others, it is not too much to say, are only one remove from the absurd. Among this latter class may be reckoned his laborious train of reasoning to account for the way in which man lost the hair which is characteristic of the ape. It appears that our early progenitors plucked out the hair from their bodies to make them look more beautiful, and then by "natural selection" nakedness was gradually completed. If a man were to pluck all the hair from his head, would his son be bald? Or if the process were continued for several generations, would a race of bald men be produced? "Our male ape-like progenitors acquired their beards as an ornament to charm or excite the opposite sex, and transmitted them to man as he now exists. The females apparently were first denuded of hair in like manner as a sexual ornament; but they transmitted this character almost equally to both sexes." (Vol. 2, p. 366.) If this chain of reasoning can be said to present no difficulties to the mind, it seems wonderful what the philosophers can find to stagger them in the Scriptural account of the creation of man. The old form of faith is certainly by far the simpler and less intrinsically improbable of the two. What, however, we wished specially to point out was that even Mr. DARWIN'S ingenuity breaks down when he attempts to account for the moral qualities of mankind. He can only ascribe them to the gradual growth of "social instincts." No impartial reader can fail to perceive that he utterly fails to account for the mind and the intellect. Like Topsy they "growed"—but where did the germ come from? If you are obliged to call in "supernatural influences," why not take the short road at once, and admit that the intellectual powers came from God?

What begun life? A combination of ingredients, we are told, all of which can be defined and analyzed. Well, then, why not bring your constituents together and make them *live*? The philosophers are obliged to fall back upon cloudy talk about "supernatural agency." They will not speak of an all-wise Creator, but shelter themselves behind abstractions. If we once admit that God originated life, the great difficulty raised by these philosophers is overcome, and it is more natural to advance the other step, and believe that "God created man in his own image," rather than that He left him to be "evolved" from a degraded "organism."

There is nothing in Mr. DARWIN'S book to shake the faith of any man, unless that faith already rests upon sand. The boundless arrogance of some of Mr. DARWIN'S followers may lead them to assert that they have proved everything, but those who look closely into their wild speculations will see that their efforts to overthrow the whole structure of the Christian religion have not by any means succeeded.

A Degraded Council.

The low estate under the Ring City Charter of that body which is called by courtesy our Common Council, cannot have escaped the attention of any one who takes the least interest in municipal affairs. What it once was most old citizens remember, and the processes by which it kept itself under the public eye few of us are likely to forget very soon. But that this Common Council should so suddenly and silently take the low place of today is only to be accounted for by the fact that its "silence is golden," in that literal sense involved in the receipt of high pay for little or no work. Stablemen, grogsellers, and corner loafers, with Democratic proclivities, can very well afford to anchor themselves in the City Hall, and obey all the orders given them, at the rather liberal compensation of $7,500 per annum.

This state of things is the more remarkable when we consider the loud wailings of leading Democrats against the Commissions which, under Republican Legislatures, were placed in charge of the principal public interests, as a means of protection against the former rule of the Aldermanic Ring. The cry of distress sent up by all the Tammany politicians, because the Mayor and Common Council were shorn of their power to oppress, deceive, and plunder our City, was one of equal sincerity and pathos. How Mayor HOFFMAN used to weep whenever Message-time came round! Listen to his plaintive cry on New-Year's Day in 1866: "I enter this day upon the discharge of the duties of my high office, duly impressed with a sense of the responsibilities connected with it, and of my utter powerlessness, under the laws now in force, to accomplish any great good for the City which has chosen me for its Chief Executive officer." And so on through a page or two of lamentation. But, of course, the hated Commissions had to come in for their kick, and in the same document it is vigorously administered. After demanding, for "such a city," "one of the best charters, and one of the strongest municipal governments which can be given by the legislative power of the State," the Mayor (since Governor) felt "bound" to make a couple of "propositions," the first of which was that "the City should be permitted to choose its own officers, carry on its own Government, and manage its own affairs. Its chartered rights should be preserved, its privileges maintained, and *never, under any circumstances, should the State Legislature attempt to saddle upon it a Commission to govern and control it.*" The other proposition was that the "Mayor should be clothed with power commensurate with his responsibilities." The poor Commissions are, throughout, handled without mercy, and their costliness and extravagance used to point a large amount of moral, without in the least adorning the woful tale.

Although not quite in the line of our present purpose, we cannot help recording our hearty agreement with Mayor (not then Governor) HOFFMAN'S remark in this document, that the Tax Levy and the City debt are important subjects of study on the part of all citizens. We believe with him that "it is not only right, but necessary, that they should be *thoroughly understood*, and that *every citizen should be able to examine for* himself, and see who really is responsible for the *immense expenditure of the public moneys.*" These are brave words; but Controller CONNOLLY stops the way to their practical application by "every citizen."

In his Message, the following year, this same Mayor HOFFMAN, referring to the Ann-street widening swindle, wrote: "*I shall oppose, as I have opposed, any scheme the object of which is to enrich a few individuals at public expense.*" This passage was put in italics in the official document. But that the bold speaker must have forgotten all about it, is evident from the heavy business he has latterly prosecuted in the line of "enriching a few individuals at the public expense."

But to come back to the Common Council. The City has got a new charter and a strong Government, just as Mayor HOFFMAN and the Aldermen wanted it to have; but, somehow or other, the strength thereof doesn't seem to lie in the Common Council, as that body fondly calculated to have it. The horrid Commissions, which, under Republican rule, were so worthy of curses and kicks, have become a Democratic fashion, and between themselves and the Mayor, who now has all the power he can want, the Common Council has fallen to the ground, as between two stools. These Commissions were virtually of Ex-Mayor (now Governor) HOFFMAN'S appointment.

When the new Charter took effect, Mayor HALL cruelly made the circumstance the subject of a Message to the deposed Common Council, in which, throughout, he taunted them with the loss of all their power, and seemed to gloat over the opportunity of telling them what they could no longer do. That Message, dated June 6, 1870, is a model document of its kind. And no poor slave ever had a better chance to feel the supplemental smart of a briny washing after punishment than did these tenants-at-will of the City Hall. Mayor HALL tells them, with pitiless prolixity, that this, that and the other prerogative, formerly theirs, had been transferred to himself and the new Commissions he had created, and worries them with the information that the "consideration," the "jurisdiction," the "authority" to do one thing after another is all taken from them. And then, having brow-beaten them to his heart's content, he has the face to congratulate them upon the "extension" of their "legislative powers." This they have since found to mean that they are to vote as they are bidden, and allow the Commissions to do all the rest. On the whole, the Message referred to must be cheerful reading for such of them as know how to read. But then, they have their salaries, and no responsibility; which, to some of them, must be an improvement upon the day when the lamented BOOLE rode roughshod over the minority with *his* Aldermanic Ring.

Savings Banks for the People.

It is just ten years since the establishment in Great Britain of what is called the Post-office savings bank system. Its success has been decided from the outset, and both Government and people have found their advantage in frankly conceding its usefulness. The plan was not adopted and legalized until after weary years of argument and obstinate opposition; but, once introduced, it so rapidly grew in favor that deposits to the amount of $59,000,000 were made by over 850,000 persons during the first five years of its operation. At first only three hundred Post-offices were designated for savings bank purposes, but within the period named others were added, as the demand increased, until, in 1866, the number of Post-office savings banks in the United Kingdom reached 3,369, three-fourths of which were located in England and Wales.

A plan which has proved so popular and successful across the water might profitably be introduced here. By bringing the advantages of the savings bank scheme into as convenient relation to the people as our Post-offices sustain, the economical principle would be fostered where it already exists, and be developed where now it is scarcely perceptible. And, at the same time, the Government Treasury would be sensibly benefited by the custody of funds which, in process of time, could not fail to reach a very large aggregate. Nowhere could the scheme be more useful than among us; nowhere would it sooner find appreciation. The fact that its operation in Great Britain has doubled the deposits in the regular saving banks, of course silences all opposition which might be made on the ground of its interference with established institutions, and also proves its useful influence in educating the people in economical habits.

Moreover, the process is perfectly simple, while the sense of security is only limited by the patriotic confidence of the people in their Government. Deposits are received from one shilling upward, and the operation is thus described: Depositors leave their money at the nearest money-order Post-office, receiving a bank-book, properly numbered, on which their names, address, and occupations are written. The amount of the deposit is entered in the book, attested by the signature of the Postmaster, and stamped with the official stamp of the office. This is a sufficient voucher for the depositor, the Government being responsible for its safe transmission to the General Office. The Postmaster sends an account daily to the money-order office in London of each transaction, with the original signature of the depositor. It is there properly entered, and an acknowledgment is sent to each depositor. This last precaution insures the honesty of Postmasters, because, if the depositor does not receive this acknowledgment within ten days, he must apply for it, which he may do free of postage. Additional deposits go through the same form, and may be made at the same or any other money-order office in the Kingdom. The plan is so systematized that one person might go the whole round of the three or four thousand Post-office savings banks, and deposit money in each without causing any confusion or embarrassment.

If money is to be withdrawn, the process is equally easy. The depositor has only to call at any money-order office, and fill up a blank form with the number of his book, the place where deposited, the amount wanted, the place where he wants it paid, his name, address, and occupation, and then mail the form, post-free, to the Postmaster-General. When received by that official, the order is compared with the account, and if the facts agree with each other a warrant is sent to the depositor, drawn upon the Postmaster where the payment is desired, and a duplicate is sent to the Postmaster by way of advice. When this warrant is presented, all that remains to be done is for the official to be satisfied of the identity of the party and take his receipt for the money. The interest paid in England is only two and a half per cent. on all sums of from £1 to £30. The latter sum is the limit of receipts from a single depositor. There certainly is something in this project which can be utilized in our own country, and we commend it to the attention of some public-spirited Congressman whose head is not already too full of tariffs to give any time to the subject.

What Might Have Been.

Among the features of the charter proposed by the Young Democracy, last Winter, there were two which had especial merit, and which will yet compel attention. One of these was a provision that no person holding an office under the City Government should at the same time serve as a representative in the Legislature. The propriety of such a provision has long been obvious, but the necessity for it was never more plain than now. Of the twenty-four members of our City delegation in the Senate and Assembly, at the present session, there is hardly one who does not hold a City office of some kind. Several, indeed, hold more than one office.

Notorious instances are supplied in the cases of Senator TWEED, who is President of the Board of Works and general "Boss" of City affairs; Senator CREAMER, a $10,000 Tax Commissioner; Senator NORTON, Court-house Commissioner; and Senator BRADLEY, SWEENY'S brother-in-law, who is City Chamberlain, and whose emoluments (outside of his livery-stable business) are simply immense. Competent judges estimate that BRADLEY'S official income might be reduced by $150,000 per annum, and still leave him a lucrative position. Certain it is that mental and moral mediocrity never reaped such reward as in the office of the City Chamberlain at the present moment.

The other hirelings of the City Government, who also serve the City at Albany, are not men of such mark, perhaps, as those we have mentioned, but almost all of them hold places here of the sinecure sort at liberal salaries. Some of them so seldom put in an appearance at their office desks as to have made it a standing gibe that they are identified on pay day by their photographs being kept on file. Of course, the only practical service rendered by these persons is that of acting as sentinels at Albany to protect the interests of themselves and their masters of the Ring, and to prevent the reform of abuses in which they are the chief participants.

The other noteworthy feature of the Young Democracy charter was the proposition to retain the old Board of Park Commissioners intact. The leaders of the new party were sagacious enough to see that, sooner or later, public opinion would condemn and resent any interference with a Board which stood so high in the estimation of the citizens, whose proceedings were conducted without reference to party politics, and whose public-spirited labors had developed a work of unequaled taste and beauty. No one will deny that the Young Democracy were correct in their view of the case. But, in point of fact, even the Tweed charter did not originally contemplate the disturbance of the Park Commissioners as then organized. The "Boss" was shrewd enough to foresee the damaging points that would be made against his party all over the State by so outrageous an act. The original programme was, however, modified at the demand of SWEENY, who had been waiting for years to satisfy personal grudges, and at length saw his opportunity. Remonstrances of the most emphatic sort, and delegations representing the property-holders, and in fact the entire community, were sent to Albany to arrest the threatened calamity. Promises were made by the prime movers in the Tweed charter business that there should be no changes made in the Park Board. Mr. PETER COOPER was assured by these men that the Board would be retained just as it then was, and its management would not be interfered with. But SWEENY had willed it otherwise, and those who knew him placed small faith in these pledges. The Ring will yet discover that its treachery in this one particular fur-

The Democrats and the Negro.

A few evenings since Hon. JAMES GALLAGHER, of Connecticut, attempted to address the colored citizens of New-Haven on the issues of the campaign. We say attempted, for seven persons included the whole attendance of negroes. This number can scarcely represent the colored population of New-Haven. The hall was not empty, however, Ireland supplying the place left vacant by Africa. The seven (fortunate number) sufficiently inspired the honorable JAMES. In commencing his address he gave a history of the country from the time of the Revolution to the present day. The part borne by the negro in the late war so excited the admiration of the honorable JAMES that words failed him in which to express it. Consequently he did not allude to it, and yet so recent an occurrence could not have escaped his memory. The condition of affairs at the South was passed over—perhaps because the manner in which the negro is treated by the Democrats of the South is not calculated to inspire confidence in the promises of those of the North. The opinion of the honorable gentleman, judging from his New-Haven speech, must have undergone a radical change since his declaration that his "old gray horse had as much right to vote as any nigger." He attempted to excuse his signing, as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, an address urging the people of Connecticut to vote against negro suffrage. He might have added interest to his speech by reading extracts from the report of the Senate Committee on the Condition of Affairs in the State of North Carolina. A history of the Kuklux, its organization, purposes, and numbers would have been instructive to the colored citizens of New-Haven, as an example of how the negroes are treated when the Democracy have power, not to make, but defy law. The gentleman erred in passing over in silence topics so interesting. If the negro at the North could be made to appreciate the condition of the negro at the South, he might desire the same sort of rule, going even the length of voting the Democratic ticket to obtain it.

The manner in which the negro is treated in different portions of the Union, shows how unscrupulous are Democratic politicians. With them the end justifies the means. At the South the negro is prevented from voting as he wishes for fear of losing his life. He is treated as a noxious animal, scourged, mutilated, murdered, his house burned, and his property destroyed. At the North he is a man, and at the approach of an election a brother. Democratic politicians fawn upon him, call him friend, and would have him believe that they have always had one cause in common. The action of the Democratic Party in Connecticut is contemptible. Gov. ENGLISH, who, time and again, has declared his hostility to negro suffrage, leads the way in supplicating the suffrage he refused to concede. The Democrats of Connecticut say that they are encouraged by the victory in New-Hampshire. They assert that the coming contest will be a "walk over." Their anxiety to secure a portion of the negro vote belies the boldness of their words, and encourages us to believe that, with united and proper effort, the State can be carried by the Republicans.

MINOR TOPICS.

France continues on the brink of civil war, and it is only because the two parties ranged against each other find it necessary to temporize that the worst is still impending. The Government of M. THIERS has not yet had time to ascertain the full measure of its strength. A single false step at the present crisis would cause its fall; for suppose it were to send a few battalions of returned regulars, loyal Nationals and Mobiles, to bring Paris to reason, in the not improbable event of a general fraternizing being the result, nothing could save the Assembly and its delegates alike from being summarily dismissed. All over France the workmen of the large cities are chafing against the Conservative triumph at the late elections; and the fact that Marseilles has followed the lead of Paris in unfurling the red flag will be the signal for a general communist rally in the south of France. On the other hand, aggressive and daring as they are, the socialist artisans of France are less than a fourth of the entire male population. The peasantry are slow to move and difficult to organize, but whether in civil strife or at the ballot-box they must ultimately triumph. It will be well for France if the present disorders do not lead them into a blind acceptance of any government that is strong enough to keep the democracy of the cities within bounds, without reference to its character or the principles it rests upon.

The rear of the German armies has halted on its homeward march from France, and Count BISMARCK has notified M. FAVRE that it is the imperative duty of the Versailles Government to conquer sedition. The late announcement of non-interference by the German Commandant of St. Denis, the northern fort of Paris, is said to have afforded much encouragement to the insurgent Nationals. It seems hardly credible, however, that Germany can have anything to gain by the present disturbances, and even the fresh exactions that have followed the arrested march of her troops cannot be considered inducement enough to find an excuse for a fresh advance upon Paris. In fact, the obvious interest of Germany points all the other way. Every day of license in Paris decreases the chances of the huge war indemnity being promptly paid. Nothing but peace and good government can make France equal to the financial burden she has contracted. Capital takes wing before the theories of fanatical and intolerant communists, and it is difficult to say which of the three impending dangers France ought to fear most—a Socialist Republic, a German reoccupation or a military despotism.

If the report which we find in an English journal is true, it seems that the great problem of "what to do with the coal dust" has at last been solved. The owner of several large furnaces near Manchester has hit upon the expedient of blowing the powdered coal into the furnace simultaneously with a strong current of air. The effect is said to be a flame of intense heat, without any smoke whatever. The principle is akin to that of the Lyghy steam blow-pipe, and will, if verified by trial, prove exceedingly useful to our iron manufactures and other large consumers of coal. There remains, however, this question to be considered, whether anthracite coal dust would burn, under the circumstances, as freely as bituminous coal, which we suppose to be the sort used in the English experiment. The doubt is easily tested, and the matter is of sufficient practical value to warrant us in expecting a speedy solution.

The liberal manner in which the Senate has been according unanimous consent to the introduction of the diatribes of Mr. SUMNER, ought to convince that gentleman that his attacks upon the policy favored by a majority of his colleagues have ceased to be formidable. When any man, however distinguished by personal ability and past services, permits himself to be drawn into rhetorical exaggeration and unfounded censure, he cannot complain if the force of his succeeding strictures should be greatly impaired. Of such offences, the report of the San Domingo Commissioners clearly convicts the Senator from Massachusetts. His Monday's speech is therefore awaited more with a feeling of curiosity than from any expectation that it will be one fitted to influence national policy, and worthy to rank with many statesmanlike declarations from the same source.

As regularly as the Spring, come rumors of war from the plains, till we are forced to conclude that the wish is somehow father to the thought. Who the parties are so greatly enamored of Indian warfare it is somewhat difficult to determine. It is not the Administration, for it has steadily pursued and advocated a policy of peace, nor the Indian Commissioners, for they invariably contradict every hostile rumor from the hunting-grounds. We can hardly imagine the garrisons of the frontier posts are desirous to sacrifice the present prying times of peace for a kind of fighting in which there is a minimum of glory and a maximum of hardship. Some of the military authorities may want to demonstrate how necessary it is to throw the Indian government entirely into their hands; and sundry contractors may expect to make something during the turmoil. But every other body sincerely desires peace with the Red man, and will much rather pay to feed than to fight him.

Small-pox is steadily on the increase. Against eighty-one new cases for the week ending March 18, there are reported eighty-six for the week ending yesterday. The apparently-large increase of the previous week was explained by the Board of Health authorities on the ground that increased vigilance had detected many cases whose existence the friends of the patients had endeavored to keep secret. The slightest consideration of the reported number of deaths from this cause, will show either that the malady is exceedingly virulent, or that the provision made for its cure is still exceedingly defective. For the week ending March 18 the deaths numbered twenty-five, while for that ending yesterday they reached twenty-seven. A percentage like this has been maintained for several weeks past, and it is needless to repeat that it is alarmingly large.

Judge SHEA has vindicated the title of that indisputably national invention, the sewing-machine, to be considered a necessary article of household furniture. A City marshal, bearing, curiously enough, the name of SINGER, was instructed to seize one of the machines that had their origin in the brain of his renowned namesake, and accordingly did so. But the Judge of the Marine Court had a different estimate to put upon the confiscated machine, holding that "it was more necessary than a sofa, which had always been held exempt as necessary household furniture." Most people will be disposed to applaud such a decision as a happy combination of law and equity.

Hogan Will Case—Motion for a New Trial.

A motion for a new trial in the case of SARAH C. HATCH against CLARA M. PEUGNET and EUGENIE PEUGNET, which involves the validity of the will of the late Mrs. Doctor HOGAN, was made before Judge SUTHERLAND, at Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday. Mr. JOHN GRAHAM and Mr. COUDERT appeared on behalf of defendants for the motion. The plaintiff was represented by Ex-Judge COWLES, who desired an adjournment of the hearing, if, as he said, a hearing could be had in such a case, as his associate, Ex-Judge EDWARDS PIERREPONT, was out of town, and Mr. STOUGHTON was engaged elsewhere. Judge SUTHERLAND refused an adjournment, but said the argument could proceed on the motion on behalf of defendants, and plaintiff's counsel could have a week in which to submit their points in opposition, in writing. The Judge also stated that, while he was willing to hear Mr. GRAHAM'S argument, he was strongly of opinion that in a case of this kind, where framed issues were sent down from the General Term to be passed upon by a jury, the Court had not the power to interfere on a motion for a new trial, as in a case regularly tried before it. He certainly was of opinion that in this case he could not have exercised the power to direct the jury in finding a verdict, and he was also inclined to believe that on a motion for a new trial, he was equally powerless; never-theless he would hear Mr. GRAHAM on the question as to the right to make such motion, and on such other points as he might desire to dwell.

Mr. GRAHAM then proceeded to argue at length on the question of practice, and also presented the grounds on which he asked that the verdict be set aside and a new trial granted. The verdict should be set aside, he argued, because the jury having found Mrs. HOGAN of unsound mind, and at the same time that she was influenced by the fraud of defendants, a verdict was presented which was in itself repugnant and contradictory. He also reviewed at great length the testimony in the case, which he claimed, showed the absence of fraud on the part of the defendants. Counsel for plaintiff will submit their points during the coming week, and Judge SUTHERLAND announced that he would render his decision at an early day.

Launch of Captain Samuels' New Yacht.

Captain SAMUELS' new yacht *Dreadnaught* was successfully launched yesterday afternoon, from the yard of her builders, Messrs. C. & R. POILLON, amid the applause of a large number of the friends of the owner. In appearance she is not unlike the *Sappho*, although not quite as large as that vessel. Her dimensions are: Length of keel, 95 feet; length at water-line, 108 feet; on deck, 120 feet; breadth of beam, 24 feet 6 inches; depth, 8 feet 8 inches. The stem and the bowsprit of the *Dreadnaught* are in one piece, a novel idea of Mr. TOWNSEND, of Messrs. POILLON'S establishment, by which it is claimed great additional strength is gained.

The *Dreadnaught* is schooner-rigged. Her mainmast is 91 feet long, and foremast 88 feet. Her topmasts are 45 feet long, and are fitted with patent self-acting tids, and can be housed in less than a minute. The rigging is of the very best charcoal wire, and the trustle-trees are of locust instead of iron, and in consequence much lighter than usual. She will be able to spread an area of 17,171 square feet of canvas when in racing trim. The internal accommodations of the *Dreadnaught* are as follows: The forecastle is roomy, and is constructed for ten men. Abaft the forecastle are rooms for the petty officers and the cook and steward. The galley comes next, and is very large for a yacht, and fitted with every convenience for culinary purposes. The pantry, arranged in steam-ship style, adjoins the galley. The ladies' room is amidships, with toilet-room attached, and will be furnished in blue silk and brocatel and gold. Immediately opposite a large state-room luxuriously furnished is the owner's room, 14 by 16 feet, with toilet and bath-room attached. This apartment will be finished in crimson and gold.

Bold Attempt at Robbery.

Mr. JOHN DUNN, doing business at No. 20 College-place, reported to Capt. CHESEBY, of the Third Precinct, that at about a o'clock yesterday afternoon, while returning from the bank with $900 in his possession, he was met on the third floor of the building by an unknown man, who struck him on the head with a sand-club evidently with intent to rob him. DUNN raised an alarm, when his assailant fled and escaped.

JOHN ADAMS AND HAMILTON.

The character of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, as drawn in the *Life of John Adams*, recently reviewed in these columns, will probably surprise many readers. It must be taken, doubtless, as an *ex parte* statement. For though there is an effort on the part of the biographer to be impartial, and a fair, and even generous, acknowledgment is made of the valuable services of HAMILTON, in helping to form the new Constitution, and securing its adoption, and in "drawing order out of the chaos of the finances," as the first Secretary of the Treasury,—yet it is scarcely in human nature to be entirely just to a man who is believed to have craftily snatched the hard-won laurels away from the honest brow of our second President — certainly not when it is that President's grandson who is writing about it. But even with this in mind, we shrink a little at the mowing down. Only a few stalks in the corners, and among the brambles along the sides of the field, are left of HAMILTON's golden reputation. He is represented as a woful sinner by nature and more by practice. His errors are ascribed to "a deficiency in early moral foundations." "It was this that impelled him to justify himself against a charge of peculation of the public money at the expense of the public confession, of what to him seemed the more venial offense of aiding to corrupt an immortal soul." He is represented as selfish, cunning, working in clandestine ways, which he makes awkward attempts to hide; a man who seeks to accomplish by wire-pulling and chicanery purposes too unjust and mean to be openly avowed and honorably achieved. This he is in personal relations, not to his political antagonists, but to those whom he pretends to support. And in the higher relations to his country and to the cause of liberty he is almost as bad as BURR, who revenged "his haughty, yet officious enmity," by sending him, "unannealed, to receive the final sentence of his Maker." He had little confidence in the success of the Federal Constitution, for which he had labored with such activity and energy; nor in the experiment of the Government which it had created. He looked for a crisis; and, with an eager, watchful, selfish ambition, looked for it with desire that it should come, and come quickly. He was conscious of powers that never yet had found a sphere free enough and large enough to bring them fully into action. He would be noble, when by intrigue he had removed the obstacles in his path, and stepped into those great conditions which were necessary for the development of so grand a nature. He was WASHINGTON—and more. He was at once, in his own esteem, the moving force and the guiding power of the nation. WASHINGTON was but the ponderous fly-wheel of the whole affair; his steadiness, and dignity, and heavy conservatism, were very useful to prevent irregular action and the danger of hitching upon the centre now and then, but the vitalizing force which kept the Government in action was generated in HAMILTON's brain. And under their conviction he dictated to WASHINGTON and to his Cabinet. He was, as he believed, the real head of the nation. And when he perceived that the people at large had not the same confidence in him which he had in himself, and that there was no probability that he would be carried by their votes into the chair of the Executive, he planned, under the pretense of preparing for a war with France, to have a great army raised, and himself appointed —through a subtle use of his influence with WASHINGTON—as its actual commander; and then,—why San Domingo was but a crumb of the feast with which he designed to satisfy the enormous appetite of his ambition. He would be the Napoleon of the West. See what a swathe is cut through the reputation of the patriot, and constitutionalist, and bosom friend of the Father of the Country, by these strong, sharp words: "There were considerations growing out of the state of things at home, which greatly weighed on the mind of Mr. HAMILTON to make him favor a permanent military organization. His tendencies were never to popular ideas. At the outset of the Revolution, even the fresh enthusiasm of his youth had much of early bias to struggle with before adopting the American cause. Neither by birth, education, taste nor habits of life, entertaining faith in theoretical democracy, his later observation had only confirmed his profound distrust of everything which savored of the profession of it. His honorable and successful labors to effect the establishment of the Federal Constitution were guided, not so much by his confidence in the intrinsic excellence of that instrument, as by his anxiety to escape something worse."

He saw the elements already gathering that were to subvert it. From the first he had no expectation of its permanency, and now, "to his mind the future presented no other vision than that of a great crisis, threatening the very foundations of the social system, from which there could be no escape, and which it was important to be in the best situation to meet. Confident of his own powers, he very naturally looked within himself for the agency adequate to cope with the danger. And foreseeing that this danger would inevitably entail civil commotion, he found it not difficult to convince himself that to his genius was allotted the control of the physical means necessary to restore order out of chaos."

To get the "physical means" in his hands, he exerted all his influence with members of the Cabinet—and it was controlling—and with members of Congress to obtain the establishment of a military organization of fifty thousand men. Ostensibly this was to prepare for defense. Actually it was for aggression. The army was to be trained, not on parade-grounds, but on battle-fields. "At this very time Mr. HAMILTON had become a party to a grand project of revolution in South America," and "the conquest of Florida and Louisiana," "conceived years before, in the fertile brain of FRANCISCO DE MIRANDA." He was in secret correspondence with this adventurer. England, it was hoped, would furnish effective aid by money and gunboats. We were, indeed, at peace with Spain, and had no good reason for the aggression. Yet HAMILTON, "in a confidential communication" to MIRANDA, suggested that "all the troops should be supplied from the United States, which was accepted."

The requisite vote was secured, and an army raised, not large enough as yet, but as Mr. HAMILTON remarked, "it would do to begin with." WASHINGTON, as had been foreseen, was appointed the nominal commander. And now the active command was the near prize which HAMILTON excitedly leaned forward to grasp. He gained it. Both KNOX and PICKNEY ranked him in the army, but he contrived that the appointment should be intrusted to WASHINGTON, as a token of the nation's confidence, and he, having been previously prepared, and made, moreover, to believe through misrepresentations, that it was the wish of Congress and of the Federal Party, appointed HAMILTON his second in command. KNOX resented the slight, and promptly declined his commission. Gen. PINCKNEY took it more meekly.

All was now ready. Only the war with France was needed. This begun, England would take care of the French forces as they crossed the Atlantic, and our enterprising privateers would diligently help her in the profitable work of securing payment for her trouble out of the French merchantmen. There would be little to fear from invasion Even our sea-ports would not suffer, except by the diminution of commerce. But the war spirit would be aroused from one end of the country to the other; the coveted army would readily be obtained, and then occasion could easily be made to embroil the nation with Spain.

It was a pretty scheme. If carried out successfully it would have spared us the war for Texas. MIRANDA modestly reserved only Cuba and the South American States as the share of those whom he represented. There was a slight obstacle in the way. It was the will of the President, JOHN ADAMS. He was ignorant of the plot until everything was made ready. Then letters, skillfully drawn to flatter him as a champion of liberty, arrived from MIRANDA, intimating that England was ready to embark in an enterprise which would annoy and weaken her old enemy. ADAMS took the alarm. Already the outline of HAMILTON's military plan had awakened apprehension. He was gradually discovering that his Cabinet officers were but the instruments of this active and ambitious man. He knew how much WASHINGTON was under his influence; and above all, "his instincts warned him, in no dubious tones, that the extraordinary management resorted to for the purpose of placing Mr. HAMILTON at the head of this great power was designed certainly to give to him, and in certain contingencies, perhaps, to the country itself, A MASTER."

The capitals are the biographer's. And in a work wholly free from the weakness of italics, and all the other emphasis of mere type, it shows the strength of the conviction but half expressed in the very explicit and emphatic language which is here employed.

The grand project was defeated by two characteristic acts of Mr. ADAMS. He left the letter of FRANCISCO DE MIRANDA unanswered; and, against the advice of his Hamiltonian Cabinet, he reopened negotiations with France. War was averted; and the great plans of the Western Napoleon perished by inanition.

We read this remarkable statement, it should be remembered, through the media of minds that were naturally colored by a very strong prejudice against ALEXANDER HAMILTON. Between him and the eldest ADAMS there was from the first an instinctive antagonism. ADAMS was single-eyed, impulsive, open, and outspoken. HAMILTON looked many ways, and was self-centered, subtle, managing. He loved to supervise secretly, and to control without being seen, in order to exercise the power which the people would perversely put into other and less able hands. Both were Federalists; but HAMILTON disliked New-England and her men, and had little faith in the *vox populi*. ADAMS believed in the Republic with all his heart, and directed all his energies to defend and strengthen it. He gave his casting vote in the Senate three times in one session to secure our neutrality between France and England. He would shield the country from the tempest while its roots were getting a wide and deep hold. After that, he had no doubt in regard to its stability and rapid growth, and its abundant fruit bearing seed after its kind. HAMILTON, accepting JOHN ADAMS as the Federal candidate for the Vice-President, with WASHINGTON as President, at the first election under the new Constitution—but accepting him only as "the available man"—contrived to have him brought into office without prestige. The method of electing to these high offices at that time has almost been forgotten. Two men were named, and he who had the greatest number of votes in the Electoral College became President; he who received the next largest number, Vice-President. The electors, however, might vote for any eligible man. By much secret management HAMILTON succeeded in having ADAMS elected by less than a majority; while the President was elected, as he should have been, almost by acclamation.

ADAMS felt the blow, and knew the hand that dealt it. But his nature and patriotism were magnanimous enough to permit him, shortly after, to support the financial policy of HAMILTON, when his opposition could easily have turned the scale and defeated it. This moved HAMILTON to support him as Vice-President at the second election. But when WASHINGTON retired, and the fury of party spirit broke out without restraint, the Democrats, (then called Republicans,) ranging themselves under the leadership of JEFFERSON, and the Federalists being driven to make their selection, with much anxiety, passing by HAMILTON, and choosing JOHN ADAMS as their candidate,—the slight friendship broke up in the storm. HAMILTON, apparently giving his support to the Federal candidate, secretly worked against him, and so successfully that, but for two unexpected votes given by Southern electors, ADAMS would have been defeated. In the midst of the election Mr. ADAMS writes to his wife: "There have been manœuvres and combinations in this election that would surprise you. There is an active spirit in the Union, who will fill it with politics wherever he is. He must be attended to, and not suffered to do too much." This active spirit had contrived to reduce the honor of the President elect to the minimum, and had unexpectedly secured another very curious result. JEFFERSON, the unsuccessful candidate of the opposition for the Presidency, received so many votes that he became Vice-President! After this there was no peace. HAMILTON, as we have seen, endeavored still to control affairs by clandestine correspondence with the Cabinet officers retained by ADAMS when he came into power. They looked to HAMILTON for direction, and he secured more and more a controlling influence over them. Nothing but the strong will of the President would have broken through the meshes that his secret opposer most industriously wove about him. The conflict divided the Federal Party. HAMILTON went so far, at last, in order to prevent the re-election of Mr. ADAMS, that, just before the choice of electors in the different States, he published a letter "concerning the public conduct and character of JOHN ADAMS, Esq., President of the United States." This is called a "vindictive assault." The materials for it had been gathered from sources that should have been sealed—much of it from the President's own Ministers; not a little even from private conversations, in unsuspicious and unguarded moments. It had for its object "the destruction of the public character of a man who had spent twenty-five years of his life in stations of the highest responsibility."

The pamphlet succeeded—at least in its ulterior purpose. The honor due to JOHN ADAMS was denied him, and JEFFERSON became our President, with AARON BURR coming in exactly neck-and-neck beside him. Each of these gentlemen received seventy-three votes—three votes more than the number necessary for a choice. The decision devolved on the House of Representatives, and by the influence of HAMILTON—he had brought himself by all his labor only to the painful necessity of selecting one of the two bitter evils—BURR was defeated. Thus, the editor thinks, his pamphlet "struck the first spade into what was ere long to be to him a duelist's grave."

AMUSEMENTS.

Record of the Week—Theatrical.

"OTHELLO" AT BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The sumptuous revival of "Othello" at Booth's Theatre on Monday has been enjoyed during the week by thronged houses. Of the opening performance we have already written. On Tuesday Mr. BOOTH relinquished the part of the Moor to Mr. BARRETT, and assumed the latter gentleman's character of *Iago*; and the two have been alternated several times since. The representation of the tragedy was considerably improved by the first change of cast. Mr. BOOTH plays *Iago* far better than he does *Othello*, and Mr. BARRETT plays *Othello* far better than he does *Iago*. Although a larger figure than Mr. BOOTH's might be more impressive in *Othello*, none could be more picturesque; yet *Iago*, to our mind, is even better depicted, in the physical sense, than the Moor, by this tragedian. Mr. BOOTH looks like an Italian, he looks *Iago's* age (twenty-eight) to perfection, the peculiarities of his action are not out of keeping with the bent and play of "Mine Ancient's" genius, and—more important still —this part is really acted by Mr. BOOTH *con amore*, which *Othello* is not. Obliged to witness this performance on Thursday, we saw it under some disadvantages. Mr. BOOTH was evidently hoarse, either from cold or heavy exertion, and it was plain that acting was rather up-hill work with him. He made some slips in the text, not of course from want of knowledge, that were signs of this. For example, in the passage:

> "Were she to give you so much of her lips
> As of her tongue she oft bestows on me,
> You'd have enough,"

Mr. BOOTH unluckily transposed "lips" and "tongue," and in the beginning of the great scene in the third act, he said:

"Did Michael Cassio when you *knew* my lady," although he went back and substituted the proper word "woo'd" afterward. We mention these things in no spirit of hypercriticism, but only to show that the artist, not being at his best, the praise we can accord need be taken with no grains of salt. Mr. BOOTH plays *Iago* very finely indeed; not only with "good accent and discretion" but with much thought and delicacy and with a variety of intonation and gesture that he does not favor us with in *Othello*. In a word, he acts *Iago* with infinitely more ease and with a much more positive intellectual sympathy. Of the grinding, harsh monotony that impairs his delivery in *Othello*, in *Iago* he furnishes very little. The Moor obviously keeps him, both in mind and body, at a painful strain. He knows that powerful effect is looked for; and commendable anxiety to do his utmost, joined, we suspect, to an inward conviction that he is somewhat overtaxed by the part, shines through his whole performance of it and infects the auditor with something of his own nervous solicitude. Now—without intending to compare the actors in any other respect—when a man like Mr. FORREST essays the tempestuous agonies of *Othello*, we know that, physically, he is all-sufficient, and we have not the least anxiety in this wise of shortcomings. Hence attention can be concentrated with comfortable freedom on the passion of the scene. It is doubtful, indeed, whether any man, fully adapted in physique and intelligence to satisfy in *Othello*, could possibly do the same in *Iago*. Some have said that EDMUND KEAN was equally grand in the two parts, but we imagine the statement was true rather of *parts* of the parts than of the entire embodiments. CHARLES YOUNG's *Iago* was rated as infinitely better than his *Othello*, and so was CHARLES KEAN's. Indeed the latter, after early youth, seldom or never attempted the Moor. JOHN KEMBLE could not act *Iago*, and MACREADY was better by long odds in it than in the Moor. Of more recent actors the only man in our recollection who was really fine in both parts was GUSTAVUS BROOKE—whose *Iago* was too melodramatic, perhaps, but exceedingly vigorous and effective, while his *Othello* was thought by many his best character.

Mr. BOOTH leaves a profounder impression of reality in *Iago* than any contemporaneous actor we have seen. He is stealthy enough, vivacious enough, intense enough, and so far as "business" goes leaves nothing to wish for. His facial expression excels that of any *Iago* known to us, and the only fault that can be suggested here is that the unrivaled capacity of his features for conveying the diabolical prevents them from being molded into quite sufficient frankness of guise to make plausible his deceptions. The performance is, however, very satisfactory, and its merits undeniably far outweigh its defects. Mr. BARRETT's *Othello* is manly and dignified. It is a pleasure to see a young artist with self-respect enough to avoid imitation; and it is a pleasure to be able to say that Mr. BARRETT acts *Othello* a good deal better than he did a short time back at Niblo's. His tenderness is delicate and unforced, his declamation open and free from mannerisms, his walk and other movements unconstrained, and he manages, without exaggerating, to produce at critical points a genuine impression upon his audience. Mr. SHERIDAN we can again compliment upon his acting of *Cassio's* drunken scene. Did he play the whole part as well be would do himself infinite credit. It is a curious fact that hardly ever in our day is seen a thoroughly good *Cassio*. What CHARLES KEMBLE and a few others did in the past is embalmed among stage traditions, but none seem to attempt emulation. SHAKESPEARE was evidently extremely anxious that *Cassio* should not be misunderstood. As with the *Ghost*, and some other favorite personages, he describes minutely this choicest of fine gentlemen, soldiers and Florentines. "He is a soldier fit to stand by CÆSAR and give direction." "He hath a person and a smooth dispose to be suspected; framed to make women false." "He is a proper man," and moreover "a great arithmetician." He is "rash and sudden in choler," but a noble heart and trusty friend. When *Desdemona* spoke of *Othello* to *Cassio* "dispraisingly," the latter took his General's part. Such was Venetian confidence in his skill and uprightness that, despite the knowledge of his errors, *Cassio* was left to rule in Cypress when the deluded Moor's "power and his command" were "taken off." His innate refinement as well as his acquired breeding are indicated even when in his cups; and the contrast in this particular to the coarse license of *Iago* is acutely denoted in the short dialogue between the two, touching *Desdemona*, which begins: "Welcome Iago; we must to the watch," &c. The description, as suggested by these and other things, is minute and explicit enough, assuredly, to say nothing of what goes by implication; yet the players who consider all this and shape their deportment so as to be consistent with it, are strangely few.

"Othello" is set before us at Booth's in a way that should win the thanks of the most fastidious. The scenes are all fine, and that of the second act, taken altogether, is superb. The bustle and rush just before the arrival of *Othello*, the hoisting of the banners, the wild clash of the music, the uproar of the mob, the hurried march of the warriors, and the splendid entrance of the Moor himself, his "complete steel" set off by the Oriental burnous, produce an effect not easily forgotten. All this has been carefully studied, and is exceedingly creditable. It seems a harsh thing to keep on repeating that the acting is not, at this beautiful theatre, in all respects as good as the appointments; this, however, is all that needs improvement to almost "paragon perfection and wild fame," and therefore it is a duty to art to assert it.

"HOLIZON" AT THE OLYMPIC.

Since the first presentation of Mr. DALY's new drama on Tuesday, it has been judiciously cut and otherwise improved. It now acts more compactly and in much less time than at first. As a picture of frontier life it is very entertaining and also uncommonly truthful, and the performance of the chief characters deserves to be called excellent. We do not doubt that "Horizon" will both draw and please for many nights to come, and are certainly of opinion that it merits that good fortune. If the public desire a national drama—by which we mean a drama which shall depict the various phases of American life, habits and character—they cannot do better than to encourage honest efforts to supply what is wished. Most young things require nursing, and dramatic literature is not among the exceptions. Many English plays have been brought out here and relished which have not had half to recommend them that "Horizon" has; and if objection is made to its form, it should be remembered that the course of the public in dramatic matters is not invariably such as to suggest that success will be best attained by aiming at the highest æsthetic standards. When such a disposition is more unmistakably indicated, we see no reason to suppose that the usual laws which govern supply and demand will be found inoperative.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

The run of "The Black Crook" will end with the coming week, and immediately following the last representation of that brilliant spectacle will come the first of "Richard III." The promises in relation to this revival forecast a beauty and an historical accuracy upon the influence of which the success of the venture can be safely allowed to rest. The text of the play will be modified, we learn, the usual acting edition of COLLEY CIBBER being disregarded. The scenery to be shown will illustrate London in the fifteenth century. Prominent features of this element of the revival will set forth "Old Ludgate, with a Distant View of Old St. Paul's;" "A Regal Gothic Apartment in the Palace of Westminster;" "The Great Council Chamber in the White Tower;" "The Cloisters at Westminster;" "The Merchants' Houses in Old Chepe;" "The Queen's Chamber and Oratory;" "Baynard's Castle on the Thames;" "The Tower Fortress, from the West;" "The Palace Hall;" "Old London, near St. Paul's;" "The Ramparts and Vicinity of the Bloody Tower;" "Bosworth Field;" Interior of *Richard's* Tent," and "The Field of Battle." The costumes will be of equal fidelity to the reproductions of localities on canvas, and the music will be mainly founded on old English melodies. Mr. JAMES BENNETT, now performing in Liverpool, is to act *Richard*, a fact we mentioned some weeks ago, if we are not mistaken.

GENERAL NOTES.

Mr. ROBERTSON's comedy of "Birth" will be acted at Wallack's to-morrow....At the Fifth-avenue Theatre, "Saratoga" was represented throughout the week just ended. It will be acted for the one hundredth and last time to-morrow, when Mr. GILBERT is to benefit by the performance. Tuesday, Mr. BOUCICAULT's drama of "Jezebel" will be brought out at this house....At the Fourteenth-street Theatre, Mme. SEEBACH continues a series of "farewell representations." Manager Crummles was not half so lavish of leave-takings of his audiences as Mr. GRAU, but there seems to be no complaint on the part of the public at the delayed departure of the admirable artist under engagement to him. The performance of to-morrow is set apart for the benefit of the actors who have surrounded Mme. SEEBACH during her sojourn here....Mr. LINGARD, his wife and the company assisting them, still appear nightly and at biweekly matinées at Lina Edwin's Theatre. Their dramatic performances are clever without being in any sense remarkable, and Mr. LINGARD's sketches cause as lively pleasure as when they were freshest...."Across the Continent" draws crowded houses to Wood's Museum, and is likely to remain the attraction at that house for a period of indefinite length....At the New-York Circus the wonderful feats of Mr. GEORGE DONALD have been the salient incident of a varied and comprehensive performance.

Musical.

MISS NILSSON.

A genuine matinée audience was gathered at Steinway Hall yesterday to enjoy the Nilsson concert. The programme was an admirable one, and the artists were in excellent spirits. Miss NILSSON was especially cheerful, and her almost exuberant geniality quickly communicated itself to the audience, and thawed it into a condition of warmth not common to day assemblages at places of amusement. The bill included selections from the repertory drawn from during the present series of entertainments, and it does not call, therefore, for fresh attention. One exception to the charge of familiarity against the pieces is to be made, however, in favor of the romance "T'Amai," written by SCHIRA, and sung with much delicacy and finish of execution by Signor VERGER. Instead of the intended violoncello obligato, a violin accompaniment was supplied by M. VIEUXTEMPS. The principal compositions remaining were "Ballad and Polonaise," by M. VIEUXTEMPS, "Ah! Fors'è lui," by Miss NILSSON, the aria from "Dinorah" by Miss CARY, the romance from "L'Etoile du Nord" by Signor BRIGNOLI, and "Voi che Sapete" from "Le Nozze," and the Jewel song from "Faust" by Miss NILSSON. Although a slight cold clouded somewhat the lower notes of the *Marguerite*, the delivery of the last-named number was impressive in a degree never previously attained to. As an evidence of the histrionic power of Miss NILSSON her performance yesterday was quite as convincing as the proof afforded by her efforts in the scene from "Hamlet."—Apropos of the lady's eminence as a lyric actress, and of the chances of according it more frequent recognition in a series of operatic representations, it is not inopportune to say here that Miss NILSSON occupied, on Friday evening, a proscenium box at the Grand Opera-house. The box was adorned with rarest flowers, and many speculative spectators, because of the decoration, and aware of the rumors of negotiations with the management, expressed a certainty that the earliest appearance of the singer on the operatic stage will be effected at this theatre.

LAST NIGHT'S CHARITY CONCERT.

We hope that the funds of the Habnemann Hospital will be more materially increased by last night's entertainment than the numbers of the audience indicated. The house was only one-third full. This result of a promising programme was rather unlooked for, and it would not have been astonishing had it dampened somewhat the ardor of the performers. Miss KELLOGG, Mrs. VARIAN-HOFFMAN, Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING, Miss ELIZA MOONEY, Signor RONCONI, Mr. W. J. HILL, Mr. RANDOLFI, Mr. MILLARD and Mr. BUITRAGO were the artists. Signor BARILI was most of the time at the piano, but Mr. DACHAUER accompanied Mr. RANDOLFI, and Mr. GEORGE W. COLBY accompanied Miss KELLOGG and Signor RONCONI "at their own request." Miss KELLOGG is not yet wholly re-established in health, but her vocal condition was bettered last evening, and her single solo, of which ABT's "In's Herz Mir Hin" was the subject, was redemanded. Mme. VARIAN-HOFFMAN's brilliant executive power was conspicuous in rendering a waltz by MATTEI, and AUBER's "Laughing Song." Miss STERLING's singing unites sentiment with skill, and ought to be more frequently enjoyed. Signor RANDOLFI was recalled after his delivery of "Love Dreams" by DACHAUER, and was obliged to repeat that graceful and scholarly but rather vague composition to which he himself has supplied the German words. A violoncello accompaniment was done by Mr. WERNER. Miss MOONEY is a *débutante*, whose contralto voice and good style are promising. There is no occasion to write of the other performances. The absentees missed a pleasant entertainment.

ORPHEON FESTIVAL.

The annual Springtide Festival of Mr. JEROME HOPKINS' Free Orpheonist Choir schools takes place this year one month earlier than usual. It will be held at the Academy of Music on April 25. Among the soloists to be heard are Mr. ALFRED RICHTER, a new pianist, and Herr CARL FEININGER, a very accomplished violinist.

Home Gossip.

Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI, Mr. J. LEVY and Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS have returned to this City....Mr. FRANK MAYO was last week in Cleveland....Mrs. LANDER acted in Lawrence three nights of last week....Capt. SCOTT-SIDDONS, the husband of Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS, appeared recently in a "friendly set-to" with JEM MACE, at Albany, in the play of "Tom and Jerry."....Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON will begin an engagement at the Boston Theatre immediately after the close of the French Fair. He will open on the 24th of April....Mr. STUART ROBSON has begun an engagement of two weeks at Cincinnati....A Boston paper mentions that there is a rumor that Mr. CHARLES FECHTER will soon bring a libel suit against the proprietors of *Zion's Herald*....Tuesday and Wednesday Miss NILSSON sings in Philadelphia....On Thursday Mr. THOMAS' orchestra will be heard in Wilmington....The English Opera Troupe was in Chicago last week.....The Wyndham Comedy Company will act at the Crosby Opera-house in Chicago this week....LOTTA was at the Arch-street Theatre, in Philadelphia, last week....Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES MATHEWS have appeared at the California Theatre, in San Francisco....Mme. JANAUSCHEK was at Wood's Theatre, in Cincinnati....Mr. and Mrs. BANDMANN are about to begin a two weeks' engagement at Maguire's Opera-house in San Francisco....Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL acted last week in Syracuse....An exchange paper notes that when Miss KELLOGG was recently in Buffalo, she received a pretty gift from the Masons of that city, in return for some kindness on her part. The offering was a handsome locket and chain, and upon the locket is her monogram, surrounded by pearls and diamonds....Mr. JOHN E. OWENS was last week in Washington....The receipts of the Nilsson concert in Hartford were $12,890...."Oliver Twist" was performed last week at the Globe Theatre in Boston....Mr. FECHTER and Miss LECLERCQ were at the Boston Theatre. To-morrow they are to bring out "No Thoroughfare."...."Birth" is to be represented on Monday at the Boston Museum....The newspapers in St. Louis are in ecstasies over the promise of a semi-public dress-rehearsal of "The Erl King," a new spectacle about to be brought out at the Varieties Theatre, in that city....The Chicago *Republican* alludes thus to the recent effort of a clever young artist who has been seen and applauded here: "In 'Oberon,' says that journal, "Miss EMMA HOWSON was cast in the rôle of *Reiza*—her first essay in the character here. That she acquitted herself admirably, suffering nothing in comparison with the brilliant artists who have previously assumed it, was the general verdict of the house, amply ratified by cordial applause."

Foreign Intelligence.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON DEMPSTER, composer of "The May Queen" and of other works died, in London, on March 7, aged sixty-two years. His remains were interred in Highgate Cemetery....Mr. WILKIE COLLINS is, it is said, about to invert the orthodox order of things, by producing his new story as a play, before publishing it as a novel....M. GOUNOD has chosen the Latin words of the Psalm, "By the waters of Babylon," as the subject for his composition at the opening of the London Royal Albert Hall....Mr. ALBERY's "Coquettes" has been produced at the Vaudeville Theatre, in London, under the title of "Two Thorns." The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks that, "with all its deficiencies as a work of art, and its outrageousness as a picture of life and manners, 'Two Thorns' was found to be tolerably effective in representation. It will not enhance, but it may not practically detract much from Mr. ALBERY's fame as a dramatist. The dialogue is, for the most part, spirited and humorous, although the author is apt to over-elaborate his jokes, and to preconcert too obviously his repartees. Certain of his figures of speech are too intricate to be readily intelligible, and here and there his allusions lack refinement. It is surely not worth the while of a playwright possessing genuine wit to purchase laughter by a recourse to expressions of an equivocal kind."....The *Pall Mall Gazette* notes the raising of a question of some interest to the theatrical world in a London Police Court: "A gentleman complained to Mr. FLOWERS, the Magistrate, that he had been pushed out of the Adelphi Theatre for expressing his dissatisfaction at part of the performance by hissing. He was further pushed along the street, according to his own account, after leaving the theatre. Mr. FLOWERS said that if he had been assaulted he was entitled to a summons, but at the same time he thought that if the circumstances were explained to the manager of the theatre there would be no difficulty in obtaining an apology, the applicant declaring that he had publicly stated there was no occasion to turn him out, inasmuch as he was willing to leave, being 'disgusted with the piece.' Mr. FLOWERS added, 'it could not be expected at theatres that applause must always be given.'"....A London paper notes that the latest letters from Paris give a very melancholy account of the want and distress which prevails among the members of the various theatrical companies of the French metropolis. Notwithstanding that Parisian vivacity has made a series of spasmodic attempts to relieve the monotony of the siege by the intermittent resuscitation of the drama, there has naturally not been much doing in the way of histrionic business during the past four months in Paris. *Inter arma silent artes*, and the Prussian bombshells have effectually silenced the merriment of the French stage....Miss IRMA MARIE is singing at the Paris Bouffes Theatre.

Personal.

Senator B. F. Rice, of Arkansas; Gen. John C. Fremont, of Tarrytown; Gen. C. S. Hamilton, of Wisconsin; Hon. E. B. Judson, of Syracuse; Hon. J. H. Ramsey, of Albany, and Dr. F. H. Browne, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Bruce, of the United States Army; Gen. Olmstead, of Connecticut; Hon. S. Gilderson, of Missouri, and G. M. Arnold, of North Carolina, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Wendell Phillips, of Boston, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Hon. G. H. Smith, of Geneva; Hon. C. S. Bushnell, of New-Haven; Hon. T. C. Bates, of New-Orleans; Hon. F. A. Poor, of Portland, and Dr. Hunter, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. W. W. Greenough, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House. Hon. James M. Marvin, of Saratoga, and S. Clarke, of Boston, are at the New-York Hotel. Hon. C. W. Tolbot, of Indiana; Hon. A. J. Clarke, of Washington, and Dr. B. H. Throop, of Pennsylvania, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

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Broadway Market,

BROADWAY, 44TH AND 45TH STS.,

Is nearly completed and will be opened for business about the 1st of April. The stalls will be sold for a term of five years, and the rents will be from five to eight dollars per week. Applications for the same may be made at the office, No. 1,450 Broadway, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
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MARRIED.

CADMUS—LARGE.—In Philadelphia, March 23, by Rev. Charles Cooper, D. D., Dr. A. L. CADMUS to JOSEPHINE, daughter of Samuel Large, all of New-Jersey. No cards.

POPE—HOPKINS.—On Tuesday, March 21, by Rev. Dr. Gray, of Bergen Point, GEO. A. POPE, of Baltimore, to ZAYDE AIKIN HOPKINS, youngest daughter of the late Gerard Hopkins, of New-York.

DIED.

BLACKBURN.—On Thursday, March 23, CARRIE P. BLACKBURN, the beloved wife of George Blackburn.

The funeral will take place this day, (Sunday,) from her late residence No. 107 West 16th-st., at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BREWER.—On Friday, March 24, ELIZABETH, wife of Merwin R. Brewer.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 133 West 44th-st., without further invitation.

MARTIN.—At Boundbrook, N. J., March 24, HANNAH W., wife of Alfred Martin.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Reformed Church, Monday, March 27, at 2 P. M. Trains leave New-York at 7:40, 10:30 A. M. and 12 M.

McDONALD.—On Friday evening, March 24, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 52 West 29th-st., after a short and severe illness, LOTTIE BAKER, only daughter of W. O. and Nellie McDonald, and grand-daughter of Capt. A. M. Hitchcock.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, March 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ Albany and Troy papers please copy.

ODELL.—At Tarrytown, on Saturday, March 25, EDGAR ODELL, in the 29th year of his age.

Funeral on Monday, 27th, at the house of Thomas Edmonds, Main-st. The friends are invited to attend.

SEE.—On Saturday afternoon, at 6 o'clock, LYDIA A., eldest daughter of Abraham and Eliza A. See.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

SUTTON.—On Thursday, March 23, KATE F., wife of Wm. A. Sutton, and daughter of the late John W. Richardson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 418 West 20th-st., this day, (Sunday,) March 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

STEWART.—On Friday morning, March 24, NINA, wife of Wm. H. Stewart.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Monday, 27th inst., at 10 A. M., without further notice.

TILFORD.—On Tuesday, March 21, in the 50th year of his age, GEORGE TILFORD, of the firm of Tilford & Co.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 10 4th-av., on Sunday, March 26, at 2½ P. M.

WOODBURY.—At her residence, in Wilkesbarre, Penn., on the 24th inst., SARAH H. WOODBURY, widow of Peter J. Woodbury, counselor-at-law, deceased, formerly of the City of New-York.

Funeral on the afternoon of Tuesday next.

WILLIAMS.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Friday morning, March 23, Miss CATHARINE S. WILLIAMS.

☞ Her remains will be taken to Philadelphia.

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AN IMMENSE REDUCTION.—WHITE French China Dinner Sets, 151 pieces, $30.
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P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, FREE SEATS, EAST 14th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A.M. and 7½ P.M. In the EVENING, one of the lectures in the course on "Heroes of the Church." Subject—*Chrysostom*. Visitation of the Bishop of the Diocese and Confirmation on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Right Rev. Bishop POTTER will preach and administer the rite of Confirmation, SUNDAY MORNING, the 26th inst. Two more evening sermons on the *Apostolic Age* will close the course. Rev. J. P. LUNDY, D. D., Rector; Rev. W. F. LEWIS, Assistant.

A "MEMORIAL FUND" MEETING will be held in the Spring-street Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Aikman's,) near Varick-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Drs. ADAMS, HALL, MURRAY and W. S. GILMAN, Esq., are expected to make addresses.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—The Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, will preach at 10½ A. M. Sacramental service at 7½ in the EVENING. A special service of singing, speaking and prayers. All lovers of pure religion are invited. Seats free.

MAN'S SPIRITUAL ENEMIES.—REV. CHAUNCEY GILES will lecture on the above subject SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, at the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) Church, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Seats free. The public are cordially invited. Morning worship at 11 o'clock.

HARLEM.—REV. W. T. CLARKE WILL give a discourse in Unity Chapel, 128th-st. and 4th-av., THIS (Sunday) EVENING, on *What We Shall Be*. Service begins at 7½ o'clock. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Strangers cordially welcome.

DUANE M. E. CHURCH, HUDSON-st., near Spring.—The Praying Association, SAML. HALSTED, Leader, will conduct divine services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 3 and 7½ P. M. The public cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. for deaf-mutes. Catechetical instruction at 4 P. M.

ORATORY OF ST. SACRAMENT—24th-st. and Broadway.—Services at 7½, 10½ A. M., and 4 and 8 P. M. Preacher in the MORNING, Rev. C. M. PARKMAN, and in the EVENING, Rev. JOSHUA D. BRADLEY.

"SIN AGAINST THE HOLY GHOST."—Rev. E. C. SWEETSER will preach on the above subject, THIS (Sunday) EVENING, in the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, corner Downing-st., at 7½ o'clock. Morning service as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH—5TH-AV., CORNER 35th-st. Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited, and will be provided with seats.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, CORNER 2D-av. and 10th-st.—Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, D. D., Rector, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. FRIDAY EVENING service and lecture at 7½ o'clock.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET M. E. CHURCH, (St. John's,) SUNDAY, 26th inst., 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M.; W. H. DE PUY, D. D., Pastor.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., near 34th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. McVICKAR will preach.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Religion is Liberty*. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. Mr. VAN METER will speak in behalf of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers. A. S. HATCH, Esq., Mr. RICHARDSON, and others, will also make short addresses. All are cordially invited to attend.

SEVENTEEN YEARS AMONG LITTLE WANDERERS.—Rev. Mr. VAN METER, Superintendent of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, will address a meeting in behalf of this work in the New-England Congregational Church, corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Several most interesting little girls from the Mission will be present and sing some of their sweetest songs.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching EVERY SABBATH, by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. McARTHUR, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and persons having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

THE FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46th-st., near 5th-av., will celebrate its thirtieth anniversary on SUNDAY, the 26th inst. Memorial sermon in the MORNING, by the Pastor, Rev. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D. Social reunion in the AFTERNOON, 3½ o'clock; address of welcome by CHAS. T. GOODWIN, Esq.; addresses by Revs. J. DOWLING, D. D., J. L. HODGE, D. D., W. H. PENDLETON, H. M. GALLIER and J. S. MCARTHUR and others. Sunday-school reunion in the EVENING; addresses by Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., Hon. GEO. H. ANDREWS and PETER BALEN, Esq. All the former members of the church and congregation, and all who have been members of the Sunday-school since its commencement in 1841, are requested to be present. Refreshments will be furnished in the lecture-room between the services.

CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, entrance No. 17 Greene-st.—Services SUNDAY at 10½ and 3 P. M., by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. Rev. WILLIAM ORMISTON, D. D., will lecture in this Church THURSDAY, 30th March, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Jottings of a Journey to the Scenes of my Childhood*. Admission free. Collection after lecture.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 40 New-Bowery, Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent.—Sunday-school 2 to 3 o'clock, followed by spirited addresses and excellent singing. Anniversary in the New-York Academy of Music, May 9, and in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, May 16. Mission not open to visitors on Saturday.

RIGHT REV. H. POTTER, D. D., will confirm a class of adults and others, in the Free Church of the Reconciliation, (Incarnation Chapel,) 31st-st. and 2d-av., MONDAY EVENING, March 27, at 8 o'clock. Friends and patrons are invited to witness this impressive and happy sight. SUNDAY services, 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Experience-meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Strangers and others are invited. Seats free.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP POTTER will preach and administer the apostolic rite of Confirmation in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, March 26, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector, will preach in the MORNING at 10½. Strangers invited, and will be furnished with seats.

EVENING SERVICE IN ASSOCIATION HALL.—Rev. J. F. ELDER, D. D., will deliver an address to young men on SUNDAY, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st. Bible class every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock. All are invited to these meetings.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Morning subject—*Presbyterianism as a Doctrine*. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH MISSIONARY UNION.—GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—Rev. Dr. H. C. POTTER will preach before the Union on SUNDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, corner 5th-av. and East 45th-st. Services to begin at 7½ o'clock.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. J. G. WHITE. Subject—*Romanism as it Was and Is*. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D. Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 26th inst., at 10½ A. M. Sermon on the *Fourth Commandment* at 7½ P. M. Strangers invited and furnished with seats.

COOPER UNION SERVICES.—THE last of the series of meetings for the season will be held on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Cooper Union, 8th-st. Addresses by Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS and others. All persons cordially invited.

REV. JOHN LOVE, JR., PASTOR OF the Antioch Baptist Church, Bleecker-st., corner of Morton, will preach on SUNDAY, March 26, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Baptism at the close of evening service. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Service at 10½ o'clock A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

TRINITY PARISH.—CHAPEL OF ST. Augustine, Nos. 262 and 264 Bowery.—Divine service on SUNDAY, March 26, at 10½ A. M. and at 4 and 7½ P. M. At the 4 o'clock service Right Rev. Bishop POTTER will administer the holy rite of Confirmation.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. CURRY; at 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES, on *The Relation of Christ to His People After the General Judgment*. Seats free.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK-st., near Grand—Preaching SUNDAY, March 26, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. WILLIAM P. ESTES, of Brooklyn. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

REV. DR. OSGOOD'S FOURTH SERmon for young persons on Conduct of Life. Subject—*Light upon the Cloud*. St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove, SUNDAY EVENING, March 26. Services commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT, West 11th-st. and Waverley-place.—Rev. SAMUEL COOK, D. D., Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, New-York, will (D. V.) preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Seats free.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, 57TH-ST., NEAR Lexington-av. Rector, Rev. GEORGE E. THRALL; Associate, Rev. MASON GALLAGHER.—Sermons on SUNDAY, the 26th, at 11 A. M. and at 7½ P. M. by the Rector.

THE MILLENNIAL KINGDOM.—A sermon on this subject will be preached by Rev. W. W. ANDREWS, in Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

IS IT PEACE?—S. S. SNOW, MESSENGER of God, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Nations, Having Sown the Wind, Soon to Reap the Whirlwind*.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held in the chapel of the Institution EVERY SUNDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. All interested are cordially invited.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. HOPPER every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½. Seamen are especially invited. Seats all free.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The MORNING subject will be *The Almost Christian*. Baptizing in the EVENING.

REV. CHAS. F. LEE AT PLIMPTON Building, Stuyvesant, corner of 9th-st., at 10½ A. M., March 26. Subject—*The Broad Church of Christ*. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach, in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Helping and Letting Alone*.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORNER Park-av. and 34th-st., Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Perils of Life in New-York City*.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor.—Preaching on next SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. Dr. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS will (D. V.) preach next SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock in the Amity Baptist Chapel, in West 54th-st., near 8th-av.

DR. H. P. FAIRFIELD WILL SPEAK by inspiration before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ P. M. No reserved seats.

REV. DR. OSGOOD WILL PREACH IN St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., SUNDAY MORNING. Service to begin at 10½ o'clock.

REV. DR. SHEDD WILL PREACH IN the Twenty-second-street Presbyterian Church on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. Preaching also at 3½ P. M. All are invited.

CHAPEL OF THE COLLEGIATE R. D. Church, 7th-av., corner of 54th-st., Rev. WM. H. CLARK Pastor.—SABBATH services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in 34th-st., west of Broadway and 6th-av., Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D., Pastor.—Divine services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—Rev. R. M. STRATTON, the Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

THE BUFFALO MEAT BUSINESS.

A Talk with a Prairie Butcher—Mode of Hunting—Immense Number of Animals—Methods of Transportation—Refrigerating Cars, &c.

It may all do very well, providing you are a city butcher, doing a brisk business in sirloins, porter-house steaks and ribs, to go with your well-lined purse to the cattle mart, and having critically punched and poked into the sides and flanks of sleek steers, to draw out your purse, pay for so many head, and then have them quietly led off to your pen for future consumption. On the prairies, however, where the cattle you are after range wild in countless herds, the process of selection is quite a different one. If you are in the stall-fed cattle line, you jump into a car, and it is a matter of five miles, not more; but when after the wild beef of the prairie, it is a question of about 1,500 miles. If you take any of those printed slips, advertisements of a yard long issued by the transcontinental railroads, and fold it right in two, exactly where the middle comes, are the present buffalo shambles. This imaginary line seems to be precisely half way between New-York and San Francisco, and passes through Kansas about Wamego, a station the next one to Topeka. From thence, all along the route of the Kansas and Pacific Railroad, stretching by the water courses of the Smoky Hill fork of the Kansas, taking in the tributaries of the Saline Fork and Solomon River, north as far as the Platte, and south as far as the Indian Territory, the prarie is alive with buffalo.

The process of selecting your buffalo on foot has certainly an exceptional charm about it. There is no nice calculation of length and breadth of carcass, nor imaginary lines to be drawn from the crest to the heel. All you do, if you are in the buffalo meat-business, is to draw your field-glass from your pocket, and having hired your hunters, to say to them, "You see that cow there to the left? That's one. There is a yearling some distance from her; he is lying down now. That's two; those three cows just back of that hill will make five. That is about the style of beef that will suit my market. You will have ready, say in four days, fifty quarters up to that sample there, and have them at Grinnel, or Coyote, or Ogallah, in time for the train." Nothing more is necessary, and you may be as certain of having them as if they were in Washington Market, hanging on the hooks of those well-known produce-dealers, THURSTON & CO.

At present hunting buffalo for market has become a regular trade, and all along the route the business is carried on. A party generally consists of four persons, at the outside six, with one head hunter, who employs the men and who always has a wagon with its team of rough Indian ponies. The hunters are of course admirable shots, and very rarely if ever is more than one shot used. Said our informant, "One shot behind the shoulder almost always brings them down; so many shots so many buffaloes." They would laugh at any one who shot twice. Their guns, their only extravagance, are as perfect as can be, always breach-loaders, in fact the old heavy muzzle-loader is becoming obsolete. The herd is neared in such a way that the wind shall come from the animals to the party. They can be approached readily within a mile with the team. The men then commence a still hunt. Hunting them on horseback is fun, but it is not successful. It requires great skill and patience to stalk them. People who have never been on the plains have a false idea of what prairie grass is. In Illinois the grass is as high as your middle, but on the true prairie, where the buffalo feeds, the grass he lives off from is hardly two inches high. It is not very green, save in early Spring—mostly it is of a russet brown, but always tender. All kinds of tame stock eat it, and improve on it wonderfully. Snow does not hurt it; the hunters even think the buffalo fatten most when the grass has been covered with snow. The herd is invariably guarded by some two or three old bulls, who are very watchful. They will feed awhile, then stop, sniff the air, look anxiously around, and, if seeing nothing to excite them, will recommence their feeding. The cows and calves are always in the middle of the flock. The men, dragging themselves on the ground, approach to within very long range, and, selecting those indicated, one shot always does the business. To shoot at the head of a bull is to waste ammunition; he does not mind it any more than he would a fly. You might shoot all the lead in Galena there, and he would never notice it. If care is taken, you may kill a large number in the same herd, providing you leave the calves alone, or do not shoot a cow with a calf; this generally makes them uneasy, and they may scamper off. It is no uncommon thing for a good set of men to kill and bring in a load of twelve hind-quarters, to average 225 pounds each, in a day. The hunters are a brave, wild set, true frontiersmen, making their money easily, and spending it freely. Often the pay of a month will be gambled away in half an hours' time. Cards and whisky are their only amusements. Their pay is about $50 a month and found.

"Besides buffalo, there is no game but antelopes. These are much more prized for eating than buffalo. They are quick and wary, and difficult to stalk. Our hunters and people mostly live on the prairie about there in what is called a dug out. The prairie is dug up, a cellar made, the turf taken and piled up around the excavation for walls, and the whole covered over with plank. As it rarely, if ever, rains, these places are quite lasting. Indians are not very troublesome; they are mostly Cheyennes. Of course, there are occasional marauders, and not a long time ago a lot of them cleaned out some of the hunters, but having been for the most part taught how the white men can fight, our hunters have not much trouble. The Indians are very well armed though, have plenty of Sharp's rifles, and use bows and arrows vigorously."

"Will it be ever an agricultural country?" we asked.

"We do not think so; rain falls too rarely. In the Spring garden seeds planted there start well, but never come to maturity; but besides that, the grasshoppers at seasons eat everything clean up. What is really wanted in that buffalo country are people conversant with dressing skins. There is no reason why white people should not dress buffalo robes. It is nonsense to suppose the Indians have the secret of it. Buffalo hides can be had for the asking. If not used for Winter coverings they could be converted into a most useful leather. Some have been brought here green in order that they could be tested; also, so much meat is wasted that some process of curing the meat should be tried on the spot."

"But," we inquired, "will you not in time exterminate these animals?"

"It is impossible; they are as countless as the blades of grass on the plains, and though thousands are slaughtered, there seems to be no diminution of numbers. What Mr. GREELEY said about their quantity is not a particle exaggerated. It will take a hundred years, almost, to make them scarce, for their range of country is so immense."

"Might we ask," we inquired, "how you came to make a business of this?"

"It is strange," was the reply; "how one thing leads to another. If you will come with me I will show you." A few minutes took us across the river, where we were shown a car of peculiar construction. On it was painted WEAVER, RANKIN & CO.'s patent car. It was an ice-chest on wheels, arranged in the most ingenious way, and in which meat could be transported any distance without any chance of decomposition. On the roof was placed a layer of ice, devised in such way that the interior of the car was kept at a low temperature. We were shown ice still remaining on the top of the car, yet unmelted, after a transit of over two weeks. On opening the car, which was lined with zinc, we scraped the frost off from the ceiling of the car. All around us hung buffalo meat—at our feet the great big shaggy head of a buffalo, with his coal black horns, and all was as sweet as if but killed yesterday.

"This car," said the gentleman, "was invented by Mr. RANKIN and myself, and we propose using it for the transportation of all kinds of meat. Western cattle at this present moment allowing no chances of a profit, we determined to experiment in what seemed to us about as long a journey as meat could be made to take. There is no possible reason why, if it was necessary, we could not carry a quarter of lamb, or a side of beef, in the most perfect condition from New-York to San Francisco, even in July. This is the reason why we have been experimenting in buffalo-meat in the Northern markets." Fully imbued with the excellence of the invention and of its feasibility, we have made up our mind that some day portions of the elephants, (a baked elephant's foot being the most recherché of articles of food,) with fresh ostrich eggs, from Africa, will be found in New-York markets.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

A decided effort is being made in the Seventh Regiment, just now, seeking for its end, the arrangement for a Summer encampment of the command. The excursions of 1869 and 1870, though colossal in their extent and pleasant in their details, were so tiresome to the members through the ill-advised, though well-meant hospitality of the local military along the route, that the idea of an excursion this year does not receive much support. There are, however, many in the Regiment who consider it best for the well-being of the command that some sort of a holiday be taken by the members, so the encampment project meets with considerable favor, especially as nearly every other prominent regiment in the First and Second Divisions has signified its intention to go on an excursion during the warm months. Company H has already given an affirmative vote on the encampment project, and the matter thus successfully started is being introduced into the other companies for similar action. As it stands, it is pretty safe to say that the Seventh will go into camp in July for ten days or a fortnight. Some convenient location will be selected for the purpose, and an extensive series of furloughs will of course be granted in order that members may look after business matters as well as their camp duties. We understand that the idea is to locate the camp on the banks of the Hudson, so that access may be gained either by boat or rail, and under such an arrangement it cannot but prove a success. The Seventh were famous in the past for their encampments, and we trust that next year their example may be as generally followed as the excursion idea is this season.

Lieut.-Col. Robert Oliver, formerly of the Twenty-fourth New-York Volunteers, died recently at Oswego. He entered the army in 1861 as Adjutant of his regiment, and returned second in command. During his two years' service Col. Oliver participated in the Peninsular campaign of 1862, and also in the battles of Manasses Plains, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, under Pope, McClellan, Burnside and Hooker. As an active National Guard officer, being a Lieutenant in a cavalry squadron, Col. Oliver's death is a decided loss to the State service. His remains were buried with due solemnity and military honors on Tuesday last

The Seventy-first Regiment has accepted the invitation of the United Train of Artillery of Providence, to visit that city in July next. It is proposed that the command shall leave New-York for Providence, on Wednesday evening, July 24, and arrive home on the following Saturday morning, thus giving the command two full days to enjoy the hospitalities of their hosts. The "United Train" are already making extensive and generous preparations, and the "American Guard" will probably leave this City over 300 strong.

The annual reception of Company E, Twelfth Infantry, Webster Light Guard, will take place at the regimental armory, corner Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street, on Tuesday evening next. Military guests are requested to appear in full-dress uniform. The rooms are to be handsomely decorated for the occasion by Capt. Knox McAfee and his committees.

A patriotic Boston citizen offers to pay one-half the sum required to give the old Massachusetts Sixth Regiment a reception in that city.

On Tuesday evening last the fifteenth annual reunion of Company B, Seventy-fourth Regiment, of Buffalo, took place at the new armory, corner of North William and Virginia streets. During the supper the Seventy-fourth and Sixty-fifth Regiments were toasted in succession. The Fire Department came next, and the "City Editors of the Daily Press" were also the recipients of honorable recognition. The festivities were prolonged until a late hour.

The members of the Boston Light Infantry are taking steps toward putting the organization upon its old footing, and placing it again at the head of the militia of the Commonwealth. Orders have been issued calling for drills three times a week, and punishing members who do not attend, and other measures have been agreed upon which, if carried out, will speedily bring up the company to the proper standard. The officers of the "Tigers" are determined that the ranks shall be cleared of all incompetents and laggards.

Orders have been received by Major-Gen. Howard for the muster-out of the State service of the battery of artillery located at Dunkirk, N. Y., and Gen. Howard has directed Col. John E. Marshall, chief of artillery upon his staff, to perform the duty. The battery will be mustered out some time in April.

The competitive drills in the Seventy-first Regiment, for the following prizes, will take place at the Academy of Music, on the evening of the 11th proximo: First, Parmele musket, subject to future competition; second, Banks cup, to be the property of the winner; third, gold medal No. 1, to be the property of the winner; fourth, gold medal No. 2, to be the property of the winner. Subject to the following conditions: The drill to be that laid down in the regimental manual, and to be confined to the manual of arms and simple facings, beside loadings and firings from the muzzle; one referee and two judges to be selected by the commandant. The award of prizes will be as follows: First prize, the Parmele musket, to the best drilled man; second prize, the silver cup, to the same, provided he was a private in the regiment on the 4th of July last, if not, to the best drilled private who was; the winner of this prize is debarred from further contest; third prize, gold medal No. 1, to the winner of the musket, provided he did not win the cup, if he did, then to second best drilled man; fourth prize, gold medal No. 2, to the third best drilled man.

The large hall, corner Washington and Dover streets, Boston, to be used as the head-quarters First Battalion, M. V. M., and armory of Company B, Washington Light Guard, and of Company D, Boston City Guard, was dedicated on Tuesday night last, in the presence of a large audience of ladies and gentlemen. Speeches were made by distinguished citizens and State dignitaries, followed by an exhibition drill by the City Guard. A promenade concert and dance continued the entertainment till after midnight, and the whole affair passed off in the pleasantest manner possible.

At the approaching election for field officers in the Twenty-second Regiment, Major Brown will probably be promoted to the Lieutenant-Coloneley, and Capt. McGrath, of Company F, to the Majority.

The Seventy-first Regiment will parade in full dress at the State Arsenal, on Teusday, the 28th inst., at 8 P. M. The members of K, A, C, B and G Companies, composing the right wing, will assemble at the State Arsenal on Friday evening, the 7th prox., in full fatigue, for drill. The following changes are announced: Discharged on account of expiration of service: Sergt. Wm. D. Hannon, A Company, privates Noah Allen, Geo. S. B. Worthen and Levi S. Defriese, all of B Company; Corp. H. M. H. Walker, H Company, has passed the Examining Board and received a warrant. Head-quarters will be removed on the 1st prox. to the new armory at the junction of Broadway, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street.

The members of Company B., Twenty-second Regiment, have elected Mr. Charles E. Colfax to be Captain, vice Cullen, resigned.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of the Twelfth Regiment are ordered to assemble at the State Arsenal, in fatigue uniform and side arms, to-morrow evening, for instruction and drill. The regiment will assemble in chasseur uniform, for battalion drill, at the State Arsenal on Wednesday. The board for the examination of non-commissioned officers will meet at the regimental armory on Monday evening, April 3, when all non-commissioned officers elected since Dec. 1, 1870, will present themselves for examination.

The wings of the Twenty-second Regiment are ordered to assemble at the armory for battalion drill, in fatigue uniform, as follows: Right wing, (Companies D, A, H and C,) March 28, April 4 and 18; left wing, (Companies F, I, G, B, and E,) March 31, April 6 and 21. Assembly at 7¾ P. M. Company drills may, at the discretion of company commanders, be discontinued hereafter.

On Thursday last the funeral of the late Sergt. John N. Gray, Company F, Ninth New-York Volunteers, (Hawkin's Zouaves,) took place from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Hawthorn, No. 49 Suffolk-street. The funeral was largely attended, the deceased having been very popular. His old regiment was partly represented. An escort of sixteen men, under the command of Capt. J. C. Julius Langbein, of the First Regiment National Guard and of the late Ninth New-York Volunteers, were placed as a body-guard around the hearse. Several civic associations, of which deceased was a member, were present. Among those present were Col. Perley, Major Perley and Capt. Rassiga. The body was taken to Green-wood Cemetery for interment.

"He sleeps his last sleep, he has fought his last battle;
No sound can awake him to glory again."

Operations of a Swindler.

GEORGE H. SMITH, who represented himself as a member of the firm of JEWETT, SMITH & ALLEN, of Kansas City, Mo., and who was committed at Jefferson Market on Friday for swindling TIFFANY & Co. out of $1,096 worth of jewelry, had two more charges of swindling preferred against him yesterday. JACOB R. TYSEN, of the firm of TYSEN & BARTON, wine merchants, doing business at No. 24 Dey-street, charged him with obtaining $100 worth of wines from them on the strength of a check drawn on the First National Bank of Kansas City, and purporting to be signed by JEWETT, SMITH & ALLEN, of that place. The check when sent to the bank was returned with a letter, in which the writer stated that he "recognized the signature as that of one JAMES B. SMITH, formerly of that place, but now a migratory swindler and one of the choicest scoundrels out of State Prison." S. P. SQUIRES, jeweler, of No. 182 Bowery, also preferred a complaint against him for obtaining a diamond ring, of the value of $75, from him by means of a bogus check on the Mechanics' Bank. He was committed on both complaints.

FIRE DEPARTMENT REFORMS.

Mr. Bergh on the Reckless Running of the Machines—Investigation of the Nassau-Street Catastrophe—Other Casualties and Judgments.

A meeting of the Fire Commissioners was held yesterday at Firemen's Hall, which was attended by Gen. SHALER, Mr. HENNESSEY and Mr. GALWAY. The recent accident to Truck No. 10, in Nassau-street, was brought before the meeting by the reading of a letter from Mr. HENRY BERGH, in which, after stating that the catastrophe resulted from the reckless manner in which the fire-engines are driven through the streets, and that he does not believe that it is by order of the Commissioners that this reckless disregard of the property, limbs and lives of the people is shown on every occasion of an alarm of fire, he says:

"It is not only the terrified citizen that is exposed to mutilation and death by the frantic manner of propelling these blazing, ponderous machines along, but horses and other unsuspecting animals are liable to sudden destruction. I have visited nearly all the civilized cities of the world, but I have nowhere beheld such deliberate disregard of the safety of the people as is exhibited by the conductors of these infernal machines here. The remedy seems to me worse than the disease, for it is far better that a few more pieces of timber should be consumed than that men, women and children should be crushed beneath these modern cars of Juggernaut in their efforts to reach a burning building a few moments sooner."

This letter was referred to the Committee of the Whole, together with one from CULBERT & Co., No. 24 Maiden-lane, in which JAMES HEANY, the tillerman of truck No. 10, is exonerated from all blame for the accident, and also that the casualty was not due to reckless driving, as Truck No. 10 stopped ten or fifteen seconds in front of No. 24 Maiden-lane to allow truck No. 1, which had the right of way, to pass down Nassau-street. When No. 10 started the driver was compelled to make a very short turn to get into Nassau-street, and a fruit-peddler's wagon being in the way, HEANY was prevented from working his wheels as soon as he should have done in order to avoid a collision between the rear of the truck and the fruit-wagon. CULBERT & Co. add that this statement of the facts can be corroborated by a large number of witnesses, and they also take the liberty of saying that since the bell on the Post-office has ceased to ring on an alarm of fire, the carmen have not sufficient warning of the approach of the fire-apparatus, and that this is especially the case in Maiden-lane, where the wooden pavement has greatly increased the travel, and there is great confusion at all times during business hours. Mr. GILDERSLEVE, the Secretary, was directed to return the thanks of the Board for this unsolicited testimony, and to announce that a full investigation will be made, as is usual in such cases. It is also stated that the only serious casualty was that of the breaking of the leg of the colored boy, and that was caused by his jumping down into a cellar. The reason that the Post-office alarm bell is no longer used is that the United States Government has taken possession of the tower.

Full reports were made to the Board of two other recent accidents to the apparatus and members of the Department, which occurred while proceeding to fires. One of these was to Truck No. 8, at the corner of Pearl-street and Broadway, being caused by one of the snaps on the pole-chain breaking, and the chain dangling against the horses' legs made them unmanageable for a few minutes. Fireman JOSEPH R. HANWAY, in his endeavors to get off the truck, fell under the hind wheels, which passed over his right arm, producing a simple fracture. The other casualty occurred near the corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, where Truck No. 7 was compelled to stop because of the tiller seat becoming loose, and Engine No 16, being immediately behind, could not be halted in time to avoid a collision, which threw JACOP EDLER, driver of No. 16, from his seat, breaking his leg and breaking a 42-foot ladder. No final action was taken on either of these cases.

Chief-Engineer PERLEY yesterday issued a general order announcing recent judgments of the Board, from which it appears that EDWARD HORAN, of Engine No. 3, having been under the influence of liquor, and provoked a quarrel with the engineer, was dismissed from the service of the Department. THOS. F. TULLY, engineer of Steamer No. 7, was found guilty of disrespect to his commanding officer, and fined five days' pay.

Grievances of Firemen.

Owing to the publication in our columns, a few days since, of the circular recently issued by the Commissioners of the Fire Department, to the foreman of each engine, and hook and ladder company, the Commissioners have been very indignant, and since then have held a secret meeting with regard to the matter.

The result of the meeting will be shown from the following notice:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS,
NOS. 127 AND 129 MERCER-STREET,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1871.

To ——, Foreman Hook and Ladder Company No. —:

SIR: The notice sent you on the 13th inst. concerning the consumption of gas, was issued under misapprehension of the rules which have heretofore governed in such cases. Company commanders alone will be held responsible, and, therefore, the assessment for the excess of gas indicated in the notice referred to, or the money value to the same amount, will be deducted from your next pay.

CHARLES GILDERSLEVE, Secretary.

STATEN ISLAND IMPROVEMENTS.

Another Meeting of the Commission—A New Bill Threatened.

A special meeting of the Staten Island Improvement Commission was held yesterday, Mr. N. J. WYETH presiding. The object of the meeting was to appoint a subcommittee to go to Albany to forward the passage of the bill sent up by the Commission, and to oppose a bill now before the Legislature for opening three new roads through the island. Mr. HORNFAGER said the bill adopted by the Commission was unpopular with the people, many of whom protested against it. It was passed by a vote of 19 to 12, and in the absence of the great majority of the Commission.

Mr. PRENTICE moved that the following-named gentlemen be appointed a committee to proceed to Albany to watch the progress of the bill and to promote its passage: Messrs. Simonton, Jewest, Wright, Wyeth, Cook and Heal.

Mr. CAMERON would not vote for the resolution. He proposed the following amendment:

Resolved, That our Senator and Representative in the Assembly be requested to oppose the passage of any act making roads or other public improvements in Richmond County until said act shall have been referred to this Commission, and its views thereupon shall have been ascertained and presented to the Legislature through its officers.

Mr. HORNFAGER seconded the amendment, which passed unanimously.

Mr. PRENTICE renewed his motion for the appointment of a committee, as the resolution applied only to the new bill before the House. Mr. CAMERON thought the best way to kill the bill would be to send a committee to urge its passage.

Mr. HORNFAGER had a "hybrid" bill in his imagination. He would abolish the Highway Commission and establish a Board of Commissioners to do their duty. He would run two main roads through the island, and authorize the Board of Supervisors to put in their tax levy each year a sum of $20,000 for improvements.

Mr. CAMERON did not think it possible to lay out three public roads in the island. The people would not stand the taxation which they would create.

Mr. PRENTICE would vote to open fifty new roads, but he would not charge them on the bonds of Richmond County; he would make the property improved by the roads pay the tax.

After some further discussion, the appointment of the Committee was agreed to, Mr. PRENTICE being made Chairman of it, and it was further agreed to allow each member of the Commission a sum not exceeding $10 for expenses. The Commissioners then adjourned.

Statistics of the Week.

During the past week 1,940 persons were arrested by the Police, which exceptionally large number is due to the raid upon Keno Saturday night.

Fire-Marshal McSPEDON reports twenty-seven fires during the week ending at noon yesterday, involving a loss of $13,118, with an insurance of $114,700. Four of these disasters were caused by the use of kerosene, six by carelessness, three by defective flues, and the remainder originated from various accidental causes.

The vital statistics for the past week show 41 still-births, 365 births, 115 marriages and 537 deaths, the latter being an increase of 38 over the mortality of the previous week. Small-pox shows another increase both in deaths and new cases, there being 27 of the former against 25 the previous week, and 86 of the latter, while in the week ending March 18 there were only 81.

There were 76 males and 929 females furnished with situations through the Free Labor Bureau during last week.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 115.—*The City of Albany* vs. *J. P. Putnam et al.*—Appeal from the District Court for the District of Indiana.—This bill was filed by Putnam and others against the new Albany and Sandusky City Junction Railroad Company, the City of New-Albany and others, to reach the unpaid stock of the Railroad Corporation and apply the money collected upon the judgment debts of the Railroad Company, which cannot be made by execution. It was alleged that the City of New-Albany is indebted to the railroad in the sum of $193,000 on bonds issued to aid in its construction, and in the sum of $200,000 upon subscriptions payable in bonds not issued, and that there was then due on the bonds issued and to be issued, $70,000 in interest. It was also set forth that the city pretended to have compromised with the road, and to have been released on the bonds issued, and from its further subscriptions. This arrangement, if made, was charged to be fraudulent and void, not only because of the fraud, but because of want of power on the part of the officers of both the city and the road to make such a compromise. The defense was, that the issue of the bonds was irregular, and that there was no notification of the subscriptions, in consequence of non-conformity with the act of the Legislature authorizing it. On the trial it was objected that ordinance of the Common Council of the city was not evidence tending to show a legal ratification of the subscription, and the Court overruled the objection, and the decree was for the complainants. The appeal is based on alleged error in this ruling and in the decision.

Porter and Harrison and S. Burke for appellees; Hendricks, Hoard & Hendricks for appellants.

No. 117.—*Alex. A. Baker* vs. *Wm. S. T. Morton.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Nebraska.—This was a proceeding in equity to recover lands claimed to have been conveyed by Baker under duress to one Pierce, against which Morton holds a judgment lien. Baker alleged that he settled upon lands near Omaha, but was compelled to surrender his title without consideration, by deed to Pierce, by threat of violence made by an armed body of men known as the "Omaha Claim Club," which in the early settlement of the territory controlled the disposition of the public lands in defiance of the laws of the United States. The prayer was that Pierce be decreed to reconvey the title to Baker, and that the deed of the latter to the former be declared inoperative. Upon the trial the bill was dismissed, and the case comes here for review of the facts.

Reddick and Briggs for appellant; J. M. Woolworth for appellees.

No. 118.—*J. M. Johnson et al.* vs. *John W. Towsley.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Nebraska.—This bill was filed by Towsley to compel Johnson, the patentee and his grantees, the other defendants, to surrender to him their title to lands lying near the City of Omaha, on the ground that he had a valid pre-emption to the land at the time it was entered by Johnson. The bill alleged Towsley tendered to the Register of the Public Lands his statement of an intention to pre-empt, but the Register refused to file it, upon the ground that one Bennett had already pre-empted it, and that Bennett's pre-emption was afterward declared illegal by the Secretary of the Interior: that Johnson's statement was subsequently filed and his claim wrongfully allowed by the Interior Department. The judgment was for the complainant, and Johnson seeks to have it reversed on the ground that the proofs failed to establish the corrupt influences in his favor alleged to have been used.

Senator Trumbull for plaintiff in error; J. M. Woolworth for defendants in error.

EIGHTH DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Kane.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Mrs. McMullen vs. *McGuinness.*—The plaintiff, a married woman, bought $150 worth of furniture in May last of the defendant. The husband of the plaintiff, without her knowledge, sold it to defendant last month for $25. Plaintiff now brings suit to recover the value. On cross-examination she admitted she did not make demand; that her husband and herself were living together and keeping house, and that he gave her about $30 per month for support. Under the defendant's objection the Judge permitted the plaintiff to testify as to the price of the articles. Upon the plaintiff resting, defendant's counsel moved for a non-suit because: First, in law the property belonged to the husband; second, no demand was made before the commencement of the action; and third, there was no value proven. After hearing counsel in opposition, the motion was granted and judgment rendered for the defendant with costs.

C. A. Clark for plaintiff; Alex. H. Reavey for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 25.

FIRST BOARD.

$8,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65..111⅛	200	N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 94⅞
4,500	U. S. 5-20 C. '65,n110¾	100	do..........s3. 94⅞
500	U. S. 5-20 R. '67.110⅞	100	do. bet. call b3. 95
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.110⅞	100	do............c. 94¾
1,000	U. S. 6s, Cur....114	200	do..........b3. 94⅞
10,000	do..........113¾	10,000	N. Y. Cen. & H. R. C. bet. call b3. 92¾
40,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.108¾	100	Erie Railway...s3. 20
10,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July.... 65⅝	200	do...bet. call. 20⅛
32,000	do............ 65⅛	200	Harlem Railroad..129⅞
10,000	Mo. State 6s.... 92	50	L. Sh. & Mich. So.100⅛
1,000	Ala. St. 8s.......102	400	do.........b3.100⅜
10,000	N. Y. St. 7s, B. L., Reg.........108	814	do............100¼
1,000	N.Y.St. B. L.,C.108	1,000	do............100⅜
2,000	N. Y. Cen.7s, '76.101	100	do.........s30. 99⅞
1,000	Erie, 1st M.......98½	1,300	do....bet. call.100⅜
2,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.. 95¾	700	do............100⅛
10,000	do............95⅛	85	do............100⅛
3,000	do............95⅜	400	C. C. & Ind. Cen.. 21⅞
35,000	Un. Pac.7s, L.G. 75	100	Chi. Bur. & Quin.160
5,000	Un. Pac. 10s, In. 68½	100	Michigan Cen.....122
8,000	Un. Pac. R.. 1st. 83	20	do...bet. call.123
13,000	H.&St. Jos. 8, C.102½	300	Reading R.........102⅛
10,000	Tol. & Wab., 1st, St. L. Div....... 81	880	Clev. & Pitts. R...113
4,000	Tol.& W.C.C.B. 84	1,000	Chi. & N. W. R.. 85¾
1,000	C.&R.I.&P.R.7s 98¾	2,000	do............85⅜
15,000	N. J. Cen.. N.B.101	100	do. bet. call c. 85⅜
1,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.,1st103	100	do............c. 85⅝
3,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.,2d. 97¼	100	Chi. & N. W. P.... 95⅛
11,000	M.&St. P. 8s, 1st104⅝	200	do. bet. call c. 95¾
5,000	C. C. & I. C., 1st 86	600	do............95⅝
7,000	Am. D. & I. 7s . 96	500	do.........b4. 95¾
5,000	S. Pac. Mo., 1st. 79	100	do............95¾
30	Cen. Nat. Bank....108	100	C. C. Cin. & I. R.. 84½
5	Ninth Nat. Bank. 112	100	N. J. Cen. bet.call.106
20	Del. & Hud.Canal.115⅛	100	Chi. & R. I........114⅛
60	do............116	10	do............114⅛
120	Maryland Coal.... 39	700	Mil. & St. Paul.... 60¾
100	do...bet. call. 39½	14	do............60⅛
100	Con. Coal of Md... 38	14	do............60⅜
100	do............38¼	100	do...bet. call. 60¾
100	Spring M. Coal.... 45	200	do..........c3. 60⅞
300	West. Union Tel.. 57⅛	300	Mil & St. P. Pref.. 79⅛
300	do.........b3. 57⅝	100	do.........s10. 79⅛
700	do...bet. call. 57⅛	200	Tol., Wab. & Wes. 56⅜
500	do............57¾	100	Pitts., Ft. W.& C., Guar., bet. call.... 95⅛
200	Quicksilver M. C., 10⅞	100	Ohio & Miss....... 46¾
300	do............11	100	do.........s60. 46⅝
100	Mariposa Pref..... 9¾	40	Chi. & Alton......114⅛
100	Pac. Mail St. Co... 43	15	Chi. & Alton P....117
100	Adams Express.... 72¼	100	St. L. & Iron M... 51⅜
100	do...bet. call. 72⅛	400	do............52
100	Wells-Fargo Ex... 40¼	100	Morris & Essex... 89⅛
50	Am. Mer. Un. Ex. 47¼	16	do............89⅝
100	United Stater Ex. 47	200	Han. & St. Jo..... 97¼
100	do............47¼	100	Han. & St. J. Pref. 95⅛
		25	do............95

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U.S. 5-20, C., '64.112	200	Col. & Ind. C...b3. 22
6,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '65.112	100	do............21⅞
33,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '65. new............110⅞	100	Lake S. & Mich. So. R.......b3.101⅜
2,000	U. S. 5-20, R., '65, new............110¾	200	do............101¼
19,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '67.110⅞	200	do...bet. call.101¼
1,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '68.111	800	do............101⅛
50,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.108⅜	800	do..........s3.101⅛
40,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.108⅜	2,100	do............101
1,500	do............108⅛	600	Union Pacific..... 22⅛
600	do.....small.108⅝	1700	do............22⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur....114	200	do............22¼
200,000	do............113¾	100	do...bet. call. 22⅜
9,000	S. C. St. 6s, n. Jan. & July... 65¼	100	Ill. Central........134⅛
10,000	do.........s60. 65	200	Cleve. & Pitts....113⅝
20,000	do............65¼	200	do.........b30.113⅜
10,000	do............65	200	Chic. & N. West.. 86⅛
1,000	Mo. St. 6s........ 92⅛	200	C., C., Cin. & Ind.. 85
5,000	do............92	200	do.........s60. 85
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. iss........ 91	100	N. J. Central......105¾
50,000	Un. P. 10s, In... 68⅛	300	Chic. & Rock I....114¾
100	Con. Coal of Md.... 38¼	500	do....bet.call.114
100	Quick. Min. Co.... 11⅛	800	Mil. & St. Paul.... 61¼
100	P. M. S. Co....b10. 43⅜	600	Tol., Wab. & W... 57
100	Adams Ex......... 72⅜	35	Tol., Wab. & W. Pf. 79⅛
100	U. S. Ex......... 48	560	Del., Lack. & W...106¼
700	N. Y. Cen. & Hud. R....bet. call. 95	10	P., F.W. & C. guar. 96
10,000	N. Y. Cen. & H. R. Ctfs....b. c. 92⅜	100	Alt. & T. Haute... 29⅛
50	Mich. Cen. R......122½	200	Ohio & Miss....... 47
		10	Morris & Essex... 89¾
		200	Erie.............. 20⅛
		100	do............20⅛
		100	do..bet. call. 21

SATURDAY, March 25—P. M.

The Bank return shows a considerable reduction on the general Deposit average, say $5,171,341, accounted for by a reduction of Loans $1,462,084, and the withdrawal of Specie to pay Customs Duties into the Treasury and to ship to Europe. The shipments in American Gold Coin were not large, but the Customs averaged nearly $700,000 per day, or $4,113,315 for the week. Against these large receipts the Treasury sold on Thursday and delivered on Friday $2,000,000 Gold, but this sum counted only one day, of the six days of the week, on the Bank averages. The Treasury paid out only $258,712 for Gold Interest on the Public Debt. The Greenbacks in Bank are nearly the same as last Monday—$430,287 less.

The rates for Money to the Brokers closed at 5 ₱ cent., as the average rule of the Street to the Stock Brokers, and 5@6 ₱ cent. on prime Merchant paper of short dates. The Banks are free lenders, without much, if any reference to their immediate lawful Money strength, (in Gold and Greenbacks,) which they seem to deem altogether equal to the present state of the exchanges with the interior, decidedly in favor of New-York, and the moderate trade demand for Discounts here. As a number of the large Banks like the Park, Fourth National, Importers' and Traders', Mercantile, &c., pay a liberal interest on their Country Bank balances throughout the year, in seasons of cheap as well as dear Money, they are disposed to Bank close at present, even at low rates on Call Loans. They come in competition, at the same time, with the private Banking-houses and other outside lenders, who, as a rule, are also full of Money on the same moderate terms. Some of the Importing houses, as noticed yesterday, are indifferent about hastening their remittances to Europe on the basis of the present price of Gold, believing the chances in favor of cheaper Gold and Exchange in April and May, on the probable effect of the negotiation of the New Loan. The subscriptions to the Loan, if made chiefly at home, will involve extra purchases of 5-20s by the Secretary for conversion by the sale of Gold, and, if made through his Agents abroad, will create an extra supply of Exchange on London. These operations will be irrespective of his regular programme for the weekly purchases of 5-20s for the Sinking Fund, and weekly sales of Gold for application to this object. The subscriptions of the day to the Loan amount to $3,320,750. They include, by Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., $700,000, and, by Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & Co., $300,000.

The sales of Gold, of the day, were at 110⅞@110¾, as at the close on Friday, while the Public Funds, on 5-20s of 1867, went up to 111 ₱ cent. Counting accrued interest, the difference between Gold and 5-20s is now reduced to 1⅛@1¼ ₱ cent. Exchange on London closed 109⅞ ₱ cent.

On the Stock Exchange, the leading *Bulls* in the Railway speculation find further encouragement in the look-ahead of the Money market, as well as in the immediate abundance on Call Loan at low Interest, and the course of prices, for the day, were strongly upward on most of the Western Roads, and notably buoyant on the North-wests, St. Pauls, and Lake Shore. The transactions in the last-named Stock throughout the week were by far the largest for two years past, and rumor is current that some of the heavy speculators on the *Bear* side of the Lake Shore account have been "hurt." The price touched 101⅜ ₱ cent. at the Second Board. The Rock Island Dividend for April is announced as *Four ₱ cent.,* payable 17th of the month. The Southern State Bonds were lower on South Carolinas, and the market but indifferently supported on other descriptions. The Railway Bonds were higher on the Missouri Pacifics, sales at 88, and steady on Unions and Centrals. In the Afternoon the following quotations were made in the Long Room and later on the Street, as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 25.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108⅜	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅛	112⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅞	111
American Gold	110⅞	110⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	63⅛	63⅛
N. Y. C. and Hudson	95	95
N. Y. C.& H. Debt Certificates	92⅛	92
Reading Railroad	102⅛	102⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	114½	114⅜
North-west Common	85⅞	86⅛
North-west Preferred	95⅞	96⅛
Pacific Mail	43⅛	43⅛
St. Paul Preferred	79⅛	79⅞
St. Paul Common	60⅛	61½
Lake Shore	100⅜	101⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅞	47⅞
Toledo and Wabash	56⅞	57⅛
Western Telegraph	57⅛	57⅞
Erie	20	21
St. Joseph Common	88	88
Union Pacific	23⅛	23⅞

The following New-York houses, designated by the Secretary of the Treasury on the opening of the New Loan, March 6th, as authorized to receive subscriptions, have thus far acted on their appointments: Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., Fourth National Band, First National Bank, National Curency Bank, Security Bank, Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co., Messrs. J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & Co., Messrs. MARX & Co., Messrs. GLENDENNING & Co., Messrs. BALTZER, & TAAKS. And other houses will doubtless report early next week, including the representatives (or branch houses,) of most of the Agents originally designated in Europe. The impression appears to be, from the tenor of the last advises, that Messrs. BARRING and Messrs. ROTHSCHILD will take no prominent part in the negotiation abroad.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 25.

Gold receipts	$987,561 39
Gold payments	1,828,316 21
Gold balance	65,505,039 70
Currency receipts	649,534 34
Currency payments	248,329 70
Currency balance	6,753,908 15
Customs	607,000 00
Cancelled Gold Certificates sent to Washington D. C.	1,734,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg. '81	115¼	5-20 coup., '67	111
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	115¼	5-20 coup., '68	111¼
5-20 coup., '62	112¼	10-40 registered	108¼
5-20 coup., '64	112	10-40 coupon	108¼
5-20 coup., '65	112	6s currency	114
5-20 coup., n. iss., '65	110½		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	63¼	Ark.7s, L.R.&Ft.S.iss.	57
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	63¼	Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	60
Virginia 6s, old	67¼	Ark.7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O	60
Va. 6s, new bonds	69	Ohio 6s, '75	101
Va. 6s, reg., old	53¼	Ohio 6s, '81	102
Georgia 6s	81	Ohio 6s, '86	103
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	93¼	Ill. Canal bds., '70	110
N. Car. 6s, old	46¼	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
N. C. Funding Act,'66.	37	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
N. C. Funding Act,'68.	29¼	Ill. War Loan	100
N. C. new bonds	24	Michigan 6s, '73	98
N. C. Special Tax	18	Michigan 6s, '78	98
South Carolina 6s	72	Michigan 6s, '83	98¼
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	65¼	Michigan 7s, '78	100
S. C. 6s, April & Oct	67	N. Y. reg. Bty. L.	108
Missouri 6s	91¼	N. Y. coup. Bty. L.	107¼
Mo. H. & St. Jo. Iss	91	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	107¼
Louisiana 6s	68	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	107¼
La. 6s, Levee bonds	72¼	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	107¼
La. 8s, L. bds. of '75	84	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	108
California 7s	111	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	108
Connecticut 6s	101¼	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74	100
Rhode Island 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '75	100
Alabama 5s	68	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '76	100
Alabama 8s	102		
Ark. 6s, Funded	55		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93	Han. & Naples 1st	83½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	91	Gt. West. 1st, '88	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	90	Gt. West. 1st, '88	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	90	Gt. West. 2d, '93	83½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	82½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	100	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	100	Gal. & Chi. 2d	97½
Erie 1st, ex	97	Chi. R. I. & Pac	98¼
Erie 1st, ind	93	Mor. & Es. 1st	102¼
Erie 7s, 4th, '80	85¼	Mor. & Es. 2d	95¼
Erie 7s, 5th, '88	88	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100¼
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	88	N. J. Cen. new bds	100¼
Hud. 7s, 2d, S. F., '85	103	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	103
Hud. 7s, 3d, '75	102½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	97
Harlem 1st	102½	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	95
Har., Con. M. & S. F.	98	Clev. & P. con. S. F.	92
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds	95	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	98
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds	93½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	96½
C. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	110½	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	81
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d	98¼	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	101¼
M.S. & N.I.,S.F.7 ₱ c.	102¼	Chi. & Alt. 1st	101
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	96	Chi. & Alt. inc	94
Cen. Pac. bds	95¼	Ohio & Miss. 1st	98½
U. Pac. 1st bds	86¼	Ohio & Miss. con	89
U. Pac. L. Grants, 7s.	74	Dub. & S. C. 1st	94
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct. '75	107¼	Peninsula bds	91½
Alt. & T. H. 1st	96	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	89½
Alt. & T. H. 2d pf	84	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	104¼
Alt. & T. H. 2d inc	75	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	94¼
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	99	Mil. & St. P. 1st	94½
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	93¼	Mil. & St. P. I.&M.D.	87
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds.	87½	Mil. & St. P. 2d	86
Chi. & N. W. 1st	95	Chi. & Mil. 1st	94¼
C. & N. W. C. 7 ₱ c. C.	88½	Jol. & Chi. 1st	107
Han. & St. J. con	102½	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	86
Lack. & West. bds	100	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d	62
Del., L. & W. 1st	101	Tol., P. & W.. E. D.	86¼
Tol. & Wab. 1st, ext.	92¼	Tol., P. & W.. W. D.	84½
T. & W. 1st, St. L. div.	81½	Tol., P. & W., 2d	72
Tol. & Wab. 2d	87¼	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100¼
Tol. & Wab. eq. bds.	79	Ced. F. & Minn. 1st	82
Tol. & Wab. con.Con.	84		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	135	Commonwealth	88
Merchants'	115½	New-York County	225
Mechanics'	136	Importers' & Traders'	160
Union	140	Park	158
America	148	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
City	231	Central National	108
Phenix	109	Second National	155
North River	85	Fourth National	110½
Tradesmen's	153	Ninth National	111½
Fulton	160	Tenth National	120
Greenwich	230	Oriental	159
Butchers' & Drovers'	148	Gold Exchange	70
Mechanics' & Traders'	137	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	100
National	120	Del. & Hud. Canal	115
Merchants' Exch'ge	103	Pennsylvania Coal	220
Seventh Ward	107½	Maryland Coal Co.	39
State of New-York	113	American Coal	47
Commerce	119½	Spring Mount. Coal	44½
Mechanics' Bkg Ass.	115	Canton Co., Baltimore	82½
Broadway	290	Consol. Coal of Md.	38
Ocean	91½	Cum. Coal & Iron	34
Mercantile	125	Western U. Tel.	57½
American Exchange	116	Quicksilver Min. Co.	11
Pacific	185	Quick. Min. Co. Pref.	16
Chatham	166	Mariposa Mining Co.	5½
Bank of the Republic	115	Mar. Min. Co. Pref.	9½
Bank of N. America	105	Mar. Min. Co. T. Ctfs.	20
Hanover	102½	Boston Water Power	36½
Irving	125	Adams Express	72½
Metropolitan	134	Wells-Fargo Express	40½
Grocers'	116	Wells-Fargo Ex. Sc'p.	2
East River	112	Amer. M. Union Ex.	47½
Nassau	109	United States Ex.	48
Continental	94	Pacific Mail	43
St. Nicholas	115		

The week's imports of General Merchandise have been to the specie value of $4,962,509.

The receipts from operations of the Illinois Central Railroad for the year ending Dec. 31, 1870, as compiled with the *American Railroad Journal,* were as follows:

From freight		$4,609,390 44
From passengers		1,673,786 48
From sleeping-cars		31,674 00
From extra baggage		2,971 65
From mails		76,500 00
From express		168,783 47
From rent of property		131,336 32
From rent of cars		19,185 56
From dockage		8,511 00
Total		$6,722,638 92
Net earnings over Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, as per contract		421,095 21
Net earnings over Peoria and Oquawka Railroad, as per contract		67,818 68
Total earnings in Illinois		$7,211,552 81
Earnings over leased lines in Iowa—		
Dubuque and Sioux City		1,185,632 02
Iowa Falls and Sioux City		140,672 41
Cedar Falls and Minnesota		141,100 98
Total		$8,678,958 22
Less operating expenses, viz:		
Salaries	$188,946 28	
General expenses	261,572 33	
Legal expenses	28,112 07	
Claims and damages	84,998 37	
Station expenses	672,471 79	
Freight train expenses	724,425 48	
Passenger expenses	275,006 83	
Repairs of engines	521,870 61	
Repairs of cars	443,344 53	
Repairs of tools, &c.	47,339 63	
Cleaning engines	57,638 23	
Cleaning cars	20,626 48	
Equipment expenses	60,772 81	
Repairs of road	1,183,943 84	
Repairs of bridges	123,346 96	
Repairs of fencing	69,226 31	
Operating St. Charles Air Line	4,589 79	
Insurance	23,779 67—	4,759,007 81
Leaving net earnings		$3,919,950 41
Deduct—		
Charter tax paid State of Illinois	$464,584 52	
Charter tax paid State of Iowa	25,527 04	
Rent of leased lines	572,517 05—	1,062,628 61
Total		$2,857,321 80
Add		
Amount applicable to Interest Fund, as per Land Office Report	$230,644 85	
Amount applicable to Free Land Fund, as per Land Office Report	383,221 69—	613,866 54
Net amount, as shown in General Balance sheet		$3,471,188 34

It will be seen that the gross earnings of the whole line were $8,678,958 22; operation expenses, $4,759,007 81; State taxes, $490,111 56; and rent of leased lines in Iowa, $572,517 05; leaving net earnings, $2,857,321 80, against $2,887,375 38 in 1869; a decrease of $30,053 58. The percentage of expenses to earnings, including State taxes, was 60.5 ₱ cent., against 61¼ ₱ cent. in 1869.

The gross earnings in Illinois were $7,211,552 81, and the net $2,790,105 22, being an increase over last year of $57,349 06; and of leased lines the gross earnings were $1,467,405 41; working expenses, $802,144 74; State taxes, $25,527 04; and rent, $572,517 05—leaving a net profit of $67,216 58.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

Permanent expenditures		$33,199,754 25
Interest and dividend account	$12,011,499 98	
Less avails of interest fund	3,471,188 34	—8,540,311 64
Net cash assets New-York and Chicago		1,840,090 55
Working stock of supplies		749,865 56
Total		$44,329,642 00
Capital stock		25,280,240 00
Canceled bond scrip		16,640 00
Funded debt—		
Construction bonds due April 1, 1875, 7 ₱ cent	$3,090,000	
Construction bonds, due April 1, 1875, 6 ₱ cent	332,000	
Currency Redemption Bonds, due April, 1, 1890	2,500,000	
Sterling Redemption Bonds, due April 1, 1875	2,500,000	
Total	$8,422,000	
Less Construction Bond Fund	1,552,500—	$6,869,500 00
Bonds delivered Land Department	13,578,000	
Less in hands of Trustees	1,414,738—	12,163,262 00
Total		$44,329,642 00

President—JOHN M. DOUGLAS. Directors—His Excellency, John M. Palmer, Governor of Illinois, Ex Officio; R. Daniel Walterbeek, Cunningham Brothwick, H. H. Hunnewell, until May, 1871; Abram S. Hewitt, William Tracy. W. H. Osborn, until May, 1872; Henry Chauncey, George Bliss, John M. Douglas, until May, 1873; Thomas E. Walker, Wilson G. Hunt, Jonathan Sturges, until May, 1874. General Superintendent, Marvin Hughitt. Treasurer—Thomas E. Walker. Land Commissioner—John B. Calhoun.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. (Chartered by the Government of the United States.)

DEPOSITS OVER $2,250,000.

NEW-YORK BRANCH,
185 BLEECKER-STREET.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY DAYS, as depositors prefer.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.

All accounts strictly private and confidential.

All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due. Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW IN THE EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, No. 368 6th-av., near 23d-st., Will draw interest, from April 1.

WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st. Money deposited NOW will draw interest from APRIL 1, at the rate of six per cent., on all sums exceeding $5.

Interest paid or credited on balance in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute. MARBLE, FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward. One dollar received. INTEREST COMMENCES APRIL 1 on deposits made now, and is payable in July.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK. Chatham-square and New-Bowery.

Assets......$2,941,523 52
Deposits, inc. int......2,752,379 43

Deposits made on or before April 1 will be entitled to interest as from that date.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON R. R. CO., CINCINNATI, March 22, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

A dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on or after the 4th of April proximo, at the banking-house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Pine-st., New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed from March 24 to April 4, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF ALABAMA, March 18, 1871.

THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of the Western Railroad Company of Alabama, due on the 1st day of April next, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st.

CHARLES T. POLLARD, President.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, March 15, 1871.

THE INTEREST DUE APRIL 1, prox., on bonds of the Oregon and California Railroad Company will be paid at our office on and after that date.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW UNITED STATES LOAN.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK, Corner of Wall-st. and Broadway, Funding Agent, will receive subscriptions for the new FUNDED FIVE PER CENTS., And will sell the bonds in coupon or registered form, at par for gold, currency at its gold value, or any 5-20 bonds, allowing the interest in gold to May 1 on the 5-20s, at which time the new bonds commence to draw interest. We expect to be able to deliver the bonds about May 1.

J. H. L. MORFORD, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

Security and Safety.

WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS. Free of Government Tax, FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND of the WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO. Denominations, $500 AND $1,000.

ONLY FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN. From January, 1870. Convertible into Stock and Receivable for Lands at Par. Land Grant of over One Million Acres from Government. Upon which, together with the Road and all its Property, these Bonds are a

FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE.

Lands Exempted from Taxation for 15 Years by Acts of Legislature. 120 Miles Road Built, from which income is derived, with rapidly increasing receipts. But 34 Miles More Road to Build, for which the iron is already purchased, and all the work under contract. An Air-Line from St. Paul and the North-west to Milwaukee and Chicago. Total amount of Mortgage $4,000,000. Estimated Value of Lands alone, nearly double that amount.

PRICE 90c., WITH ACCRUED INTEREST, at which figure they pay at present premium on Gold, 8 per cent. per annum to the investor. The Trustees are Hon. WILLIAM H. LEONARD, Ex-Chief-Justice of Supreme Court, State of New-York, J. DUTTON STEELE and JAMES GOODSON, M. P., England, where a large amount of the Bonds have been sold. These parties are required to see that proceeds of land sales are applied solely to the paying of these Bonds.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

The connections of this Road with the Northern Pacific and the whole North-west, as well as its Eastern connections, will be seen from a Pamphlet and Map, which can be obtained at the office of

WHITE, MORRIS & CO., NO. 29 WALL-ST., AND GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYING FROM 10 TO 12 PER CENT., FREE OF ALL TAXES. INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

EDWARD HAIGHT, Late President of the National Bank of the Commonwealth. | EDWARD HAIGHT, JR. Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., BANKERS, No. 9 Wall-st., corner of New-st., New-York.

We transact a general Banking Business, receiving deposits on which we allow interest and subject to check at sight.

As Agents of the United States Treasury, we are prepared to receive subscriptions to the New United States Loan.

We will buy or sell on commission all the issues of Government Securities, Railroad Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

Investment orders particularly attended to.

Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.

Certificates of Deposits issued payable with interest and available at all business centres.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., NO. 52 WALL-ST., announce that they are now ready to draw bills and issue credits on JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., NOS. 3 AND 5 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, AND BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE, BANK, LONDON.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., BANKERS, NO. 70 BROADWAY, Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIPS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 24, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 3 at 2 o'clock P. M., and opened May 4.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NO. 35 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 20, 1871.

AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS of the charter, an annual election will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 27th inst., for eight trustees in place of those whose term of service expires on that day, and also for three inspectors to hold the next annual election. Polls open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., March 18, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 3, 1871, at No. 24 New-st., Room No. 27. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M., and closes at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed March 28, and be reopened April 5.

WM. S. THORN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the National Life Insurance Company of New-York will be held at the Company's office, No. 212 Broadway, on MONDAY, April 3, 1871, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

$300,000 TRUST FUNDS TO loan on first bond and mortgage on improved City and Brooklyn property; none but first-class applications received; first and second mortgages cashed. Address TRUSTEE, Box No. 3,963 Post-Office.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE STOCK for sale by

WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will continue to sell ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1 10 to $1 25; ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, $1 75 and $2—the handsomest goods in the market, at these prices.

JUST RECEIVED, GUYENNA, AUBUSSON, AXMINSTER, AND FRENCH TOURNAY VELVET CARPETS. WOVEN ENTIRE FOR ROOMS.

Also, large importations of all the various descriptions of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

BROADWAY, CORNER OF 19TH-ST.

FRINGED FRENCH SUITINGS. The latest novelty, (not to be found in any other house.)

ALSO, A large assortment of PLAIN and FANCY DRESS GOODS, BAPTISTE CLOTHS, FRENCH, ENGLISH and DOMESTIC PRINTS, PERCALES, PIQUES, &c., AT VERY LOW PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, Purchased since the capitulation, at an ENORMOUS SACRIFICE, which we will offer on MONDAY, March 27, at a SMALL ADVANCE ON THE COST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

BLACK AND COLORED CLOTHS, DOESKINS AND CASSIMERES, SCOTCH CHEVIOT SUITINGS, OVERCOATINGS, FANCY CASSIMERES IN NEW STYLES AND COLORINGS, FOR GENTLEMEN AND YOUTHS, AT RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.

HOSIERY.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now open their full SPRING and SUMMER supply of LADIES' REAL BALBRIGGAN HOSE, IN SANDAL LACE AND EMBROIDERED.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S IMITATION BALBRIGGAN HOSE.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SILK AND SPUN HOSE, IN TARTANS AND FANCY STRIPES.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN LISLE THREAD HOSE, PLAIN AND OPEN WORK.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY LISLE THREAD AND COTTON HOSE.

LADIES' SILK AND LISLE THREAD OPERA HOSE.

MEN'S COTTON, LISLE THREAD.

REAL AND IMITATION BALBRIGGAN.

PLAIN AND FANCY SILK HALF HOSE, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

1871. UNDER-WEAR. 1871.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SILK GAUZE AND GOSSAMER MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS; MEDICATED SCARLET DO., &c.,

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

NEW INDIA SHAWLS. JUST RECEIVED, TWO CASES INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS, bought in Paris during the siege, AT GREAT SACRIFICE, WILL BE OFFERED ON MONDAY, MARCH 27. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.

WILL OPEN

ON MONDAY, MARCH 27, 150 CASES OF THE MOST DESIRABLE

BLACK DRESS GOODS

EVER IMPORTED, at one-third below last season's prices, comprising

FRENCH CASHMERES, HENRIETTA AND BOMBAZINE CLOTH. TAMISE AND CRETONNE CLOTH. PARISIENNE CRAPES AND VIENNA CLOTH, FRENCH REPS AND GROS GRAIN CLOTH.

BOMBAZINES, CRAPE CLOTH, 45 cents, former price 61 cents.

BLACK ALPACAS, One lot 50 cents, former price 70 cents. One lot 65 cents, former price 81 cents. 800 pieces IRON GRENADINES, from 30 cents per yard.

BLACK SILKS, $1 10, $1 25, $1 30, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 10, $2 25, $2 45, $2 75, $3, &c.

JAPAN and CHINESE GOODS; NOVELTIES. COMPLETE SUITS FOR MOURNING, READY-MADE.

JACKSON'S,

BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MARCH 27, DAMASK NAPKINS, ALL LINEN, 95c. PER DOZEN AND UPWARD. HUCK TOWELS AND TABLE CLOTHS, $1 75 EACH AND UPWARD. BLEACHED DAMASKS, 50c. PER YARD AND UPWARD. SPECIAL LOT, EXTRA HEAVY DO., 90c. PER YARD AND UPWARD. BARNSLEY DAMASKS, 95c. PER YARD. UNBLEACHED DAMASKS, STRONG QUALITY, 50c. PER YARD. HEAVY HUCKABUCK TOWELS, $2 PER DOZEN. DIAPERS, RUBBER CLOTH, KITCHEN TOWELINGS, AT LOW PRICES. PILLOW CASE LINENS, 25c. PER YARD AND UPWARD. LINEN SHEETINGS, IRISH MAKE, 75c. PER YARD AND UPWARD. 4-4 SHIRTING LINENS, GOOD QUALITY, 30c. PER YARD. BUFF DRESS LINENS. NOVELTIES IN PRINTED AND FANCY DRESS LINENS. FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, &c., FORMING THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCK, AS TO QUALITY AND PRICE, TO BE FOUND IN THIS CITY.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

SILK DEPARTMENT, BROADWAY SECTION.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MARCH 27, BLACK SILKS, SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR MOURNING, IN ALL QUALITIES, FROM $2 PER YARD. GOOD GRISAILLE SILKS, IN VERY DARK SHADES, BOTH STRIPES AND SMALL CHECKS, FROM $1 50 PER YARD. SEVERAL CASES OF THE ORIGINAL JAPANESE SILKS IN NEUTRAL TINTS, 75 CENTS PER YARD. 1,000 PIECES WHITE GROUND MIKADO SILKS WITH COLORS RAISED, SATIN STRIPES, FOR YOUNG LADIES' SUITS, $1 PER YARD. BLACK AND COLORED SILK TRIMMING VELVETS, FROM $2 75 PER YARD. CASES OF PARIS QUALITY BLACK SILK IRON GRENADINES AT 20 PER CENT. LOWER THAN LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL MAKE, ON MONDAY, MARCH 27, A SPECIAL OPENING OF LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SILK AND CLOTH CLOAKS, SACKS, PLAIN, BRAIDED AND EMBROIDERED. READY-MADE SUITS IN SILK, POPLIN, LAWN, LINEN, &c., &c. LADIES' HATS AND BONNETS, COMPOSED OF CHIP ENGLISH STRAW, LEGHORN, &c., TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED. FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c. LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-WEAR IN EVERY VARIETY. THE ABOVE WILL BE OFFERED AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

PASSEMENTERIE AND RIBBONS.

MORITZ DINKELSPIEL,

No. 787 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

DRY GOODS.

GRAND OPENING,

ON MONDAY, OF NEW SPRING SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS. A FULL STOCK OF ALL THE NOVELTIES IMPORTED WILL BE OPENED.

W. K. PEYTON. NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY.

BLACK SILKS.

ON MONDAY, WE WILL OPEN A FULL LINE OF BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, THE BEST VALUE TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AT $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 20 AND $2 40 PER YARD. To which we invite the special attention of our Customers.

W. K. PEYTON. NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

AT GREAT BARGAINS. WE WILL OFFER THIS WEEK AN IMMENSE STOCK OF LINENS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELS AND TOWELINGS, WHITE QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, FROM AUCTION, AT THE

LOWEST PRICES

KNOWN IN THIS CITY FOR MANY YEARS. 6-4 HALF BLEACHED DAMASKS, at 25c. per yard. 7-4 HALF-BLEACHED DAMASKS, at 30c. per yard. 6-4 HALF-BLEACHED DAMASKS, at 35c. per yard. 6-4 BLEACHED SATIN DAMASKS, at 50c. per yard. 7-4 BLEACHED SATIN DAMASKS, at 55c. per yard. 8-4 BLEACHED SATIN DAMASKS, at 60c. per yard. 8-8 DAMASK NAPKINS, at 85c. per doz., all Linen. 4-8 DAMASK NAPKINS, at 75c. per doz., all Linen. 8-8 DAMASK NAPKINS, at 95c. per doz., all Linen. 8-4 DAMASK NAPKINS, at $1 15 per doz., all Linen. ALSO,

FINE WHITE GOODS.

JACONET MUSLINS, at 10c., 12½c., 15c., 16c., 20c. TO 50c. PER YARD. CAMBRICS, FROM 11c. PER YARD UPWARD. NAINSOOKS, FROM 12½c. PER YARD UPWARD. MULLS, FROM 12½c. PER YARD UPWARD. PIQUES, NEW STYLES, AT 18c., 20c., 22c., 25c. TO 40c. PER YARD.

W. K. PEYTON,

NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

SPRING FASHIONS. POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES. ON MONDAY, WE WILL OPEN A FULL STOCK OF ALL THE NEWEST STYLES IMPORTED, OF LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS, IN A GREAT VARIETY OF FABRICS, SUITED FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

W. K. PEYTON,

NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST. 1871. SPRING OPENING. 1871. WILL OPEN ON TUESDAY, MARCH 28, NEW STYLES OF BLACK AND COLORED SILK WALKING SUITS. JAPANESE SILK WALKING SUITS. MOHAIR AND ALPACA WALKING SUITS. LINEN AND WHITE LAWN WALKING SUITS. SWISS SUITS AND TUNICS. IMPORTED SUITS, JUST RECEIVED FROM BERLIN. IMPORTED CLOTH SACKS, (FOR LADIES,) FROM BERLIN. CHILDREN'S SILK AND MOHAIR DRESSES. CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' PLAIN DRESSES. CHILDREN'S SWISS OVERSKIRTS. INFANTS' LACE CAPS. PIQUE CLOAKS. INFANTS' ROBES AND DRESSES. OUR DRESS MAKING DEPARTMENT IS NOW COMPLETE, AND WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE UP DRESSES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, AT SHORT NOTICE. A PERSONAL INSPECTION OF OUR STOCK AT THE OPENING IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., CORNER BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., ON MONDAY, MARCH 27, WILL MAKE LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF SILKS. A FULL LINE OF NEW SPRING STRIPED SILKS, AT 87½c., $1, $1 12½ PER YARD. AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF PLAIN COLORED SILKS, AT $1 50, $1 75 AND $2 PER YARD, IN ALL THE CHOICE SHADES. RICH SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS. VERY RICH PLAIN AND FIGURED FOULARD SILKS. BLACK SILKS IN ALL GRADES, AT VERY LOW PRICES. AMERICAN SILKS. IN ALL THE POPULAR BRANDS, INCLUDING THE WELL-KNOWN GRAND CACHEMIRE D'AMERIQUE, AND THE GREAT NORTH AMERICAN. BLACK SILK CONSTANTLY IN STOCK. WE WILL ALSO ADD TO OUR STOCK OF MOURNING GOODS 1 case Genappine GRENADINES, at 50c. per yard. 1 case Glace GRENADINES, at 37½c. per yard. 1 case Mohair GRENADINES, at 62½c. per yard. 1 case Hernani GRENADINES, at 87½c. per yard. ALSO A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE CELEBRATED IRON GRENADINES IN ALL QUALITIES, TOGETHER WITH EVERY FASHIONABLE FABRIC SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., ON MONDAY, MARCH 27, WILL OFFER THE HANDSOMEST ASSORTMENT OF SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS EVER IMPORTED, COMPRISING OTTOMAN STRIPED SHAWLS IN BRILLIANT AND SUBDUED COLORS, FROM $6 UPWARD. HANDSOME STRIPED WOOL SHAWLS FROM $4 UPWARD. ALSO, AN ELEGANT STOCK OF BLACK LACE SHAWLS, IN EXQUISITE DESIGNS, HAVING BEEN PURCHASED IN EUROPE AT PANIC PRICES. WE WILL OFFER THEM AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST. INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS OF RARE BEAUTY, IN FILLED AND OPEN CENTRES, SCARLET OR BLACK. DECCA SHAWLS, FROM $25. STRIPED INDIA SHAWLS, FROM $35. LADIES ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MARCH 27, EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS. 3 CASES OF 44 PRINTED PERCALES, AT 12½ CENTS PER YARD. 10 CASES OF JAPANESE POPLINS, IN STRIPES, PLAIDS, AND MIXED COLORS, AT 25 CENTS. 10 CASES OF MANCHESTER POPLINS, IN NEW DESIGNS, AT 25 CENTS. 2 CASES OF DOLPHUS MEIGS' 44 INCH FRENCH PRINTED PIQUES, AT 45 AND 50 CTS. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FINE ALL-WOOL PLAIDS FOR SUMMER WEAR. FINE FRENCH GRENADINES, IN THE LATEST DESIGNS AND COLORS, AT 37½c. SEVERAL CASES OF PLAIN MOHAIR LUSTRE FOR TRAVELING SUITS. CRAPE FRANCAIS, A SPLENDID MATERIAL FOR TRAVELING SUITS, WARRANTED NOT TO SPOT. EPINGLINES IN NEW SPRING SHADES. JAPANESE SILKS, IN STRIPES, CHECKS AND PLAIN COLORS, OF SPLENDID QUALITY. AN ELEGANT STOCK OF PONGEENEES, IN CHOICE SHADES. 3 CASES OF NEW ENGLISH CALICOES, AT 25c. AMERICAN CALICOES, IN ALL THE BEST MAKES, FROM 7c. UPWARD. CUSTOMERS AND STRANGERS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE, AS WE ARE OFFERING UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.

HAIR! HAIR! SHAW'S PATENT HAIR SWITCHES AND CHIGNONS, 100 to human hair, can be combed, brushed and dressed over. HUMAN HAIR, cheapest in the country. SWITCHES, one yard long, $3. CURLS, $1 per set and upward. Latest styles on hand. Ladies' own chignons dressed for 25 cents. Only depot, No. 358 Bowery, between Great Jones and 4th sts. NOTICE.—Any one who counterfeits or infringes on my patents will be dealt with according to law.

THE GREAT SALE OF WET GOODS, At the store of M. C. DE BEVOISE, No. 249 Grand-st., CONTINUES UNABATED. All goods must be sold to settle insurance. Greatest bargains ever offered in Calicoes, Sheetings, Shirting, Dress Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Cassimeres, Flannels, Poplins, Quilts, &c. All must be sold while the building is being repaired.

INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS.—Have returned from Europe with Spring stock. Will show on MONDAY. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st.

DRY GOODS.

CAUTION.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

ARE THE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE AMERICAN MOQUETTE CARPETS IN THIS CITY, WHICH, IN RESPECT TO QUALITY AND COLORS ARE WARRANTED EQUAL TO THE VERY BEST FRENCH, PRICE, $3 AND $3 50 PER YARD.

A CHOICE AND ELEGANT SELECTION OF PATTERNS JUST RECEIVED. OFFERING EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, offer the following desirable houses, as well as others at higher prices:

Lexington-av., between 56th and 57th sts., 16.8x48, three story, high stoop, brick.....$16,500
West 42d-st., between Greene and Wooster sts., 20x58, two story, attic, brick.....21,000
East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 24.6x55, three story, high stoop, brown stone.....22,000
West 22d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., 21x42, three story, high stoop, brick.....18,000
West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 25x55, four story, high stoop, brick.....27,000
East 28th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., 20.10x55, three-story, high stoop, brick.....24,000
East 33d-st., between Madison and 4th avs., 19.9 x80, three story, English basement, brick.....25,500
West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20x45, three story, high stoop, brown stone.....28,000
East 39th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., 22.4x50, three story, high stoop, brown stone...27,500
West 43d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 17x50, four story, English basement, brick.....19,000
East 38th-st., 20x44, three story, high stoop, brown stone.....23,000
East 44th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., 15 x50, three story, high stoop, brown stone.....18,000
West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20x50, three-story, brick.....24,000
East 46th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 15x50, three story, high stoop, brown stone.....16,000
West 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 18.9x 50, four-story.....25,000
West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 18.9x50, four story, high-stoop, brown stone.....25,000
West 50th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 18x53, three story, French roof, high stoop, brown stone.....28,500
West 51st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20.10x56, four story, high stoop, brown stone.....26,000
West 54th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 20x50, three story, high stoop, marble.....22,000
East 61st-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., 18.6x52, three story, high stoop, brown stone...24,000
East 62d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 20x42, three story, high stoop, brown stone.....17,000
East 71st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., 20x50, three story, high stoop, brown stone....21,000
East 78th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., 18x45, three story, high stoop, brown stone....16,000
East 114th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., 19.6x45, two story, high stoop, frame.....6,500
East 116th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., 18x32, two story, high stoop, frame.....5,500
Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and Macdougal st., 22x55, four story, high stoop, brick.....25,000
Bleecker-st., between 80th and 81st sts., 20x 45, four story, high stoop, brown stone.....25,000
South Portland-av., Brooklyn, 22x47, three story, high stoop, brown stone.....25,000
West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20x50, four story, high stoop, brown stone.....25,000

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq. DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 100 Broadway, New-York. Refer by permission to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq

S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, REAL ESTATE AGENT, NO. 182 GRAND-ST. The management of estates a specialty. Rents, interest and dividends collected.

FIFTH-AV. AND CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—We would call the attention of investors, capitalists and gentlemen desirous of securing plots of lots, or lots for building purposes, to the lots which we are now offering in the vicinity of and facing the Park.

In view of the limited number of the choice corner and other lots in that locality, a few of which are now offered for sale, we would especially ask from those who intend building or purchasing, an inspection of our list.

We also offer a good selection of Madison-av. and street lots, singly or in plots.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE OF THE BEST BUILT houses in New-York.

North-east corner of Madison-av. and 54th-st., finished in hard-wood throughout; built by J. C. Sailes.

South-west corner of Madison-av. and 42d-st., extra large; built by Duggan.

South-east corner of Madison-av. and 42d-st., extra large; built by Keech.

All the above are very elegant and will be sold on terms to suit. Apply to JOHN HOEY, 59 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK, RIVERSIDE PARK, BOULEVARD, 5TH AND MADISON AV. LOTS.—Several desirable plots of lots on the above avenues, and also on the streets adjacent. Also, lots on the principal avenues and streets.

For sale by ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGage on approved first-class real estate in this City or Brooklyn; no bonus required. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway. Refer by permission to Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A TWO-STORY AND basement brick house in East 38th-st., No. 525; has gas, bath, water, and water-closets, wash-tubs, range, heater, &c., and is pleasantly situated and convenient to the Harlem boats. Apply on the premises, or at No. 17 Warren-st. JOHN R. NELSON.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE Agent, No. 713 Broadway, offers for let or lease: The store and dwelling at north-east corner Waverley-place and 6th-av., (No. 76 6th-av.)

Store and dwelling No. 394 Water-st., will give five years' lease; possession immediately.

FOR SALE—IN 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., new well-arranged four-story brown-stone house, finished in hard wood, and first-class in every respect; is second; 22x70x102 feet. Also a pair of side houses for sale. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

SEVENTH, 8TH AND ST. NICHOLAS AVS.—For sale a plot of fifteen lots, located very near the junction of the last two above-named avenues. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE FIRST-class residences for sale on 5th and Madison avs., and principal streets. Also, houses and lots on principal avenues and streets. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, a first-class house, 18.5x55, lot 98.9, in 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

A VERY FINE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick-house; all improvements, $18,500; terms to suit; possession; excellent and increasingly valuable neighborhood. Apply on premises to owner, No. 149 46th-st., half block from Broadway cars.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT NEW FOUR-story brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, 20 by 65, No. 14 East 45th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; terms very easy. Inquire of the owner, C. FOX, No. 12 East 45th-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BUILDING FOR manufacturing purposes, No. 116 and 118 West 25th-st., also, two five-story and basement; good steam power, &c. Apply to JAMES STEPHENS, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THIRTEEN LOTS OF GROUND in one plot on 37th and 38th sts., near 11th-av.; the present occupant will take a lease for a term of years, if desired. Inquire in the office on the premises, No. 524 West 38th-st.

A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN 44TH-ST., between Lexington and 3d avs.; three story, high stoop, brown stone, 15x50x100 feet, for sale; $18,000. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LET—Price $6,500; well located; forty minutes from City Hall; two stories, attic and basement; in first-rate order; furniture for sale. Apply to GEO. W. WAYRE, No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone English basement, No. 154 2d-av.; house, 22.6x62.6; lot, 125 feet; in complete order; price low; terms easy. Apply on the premises.

A BARGAIN.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house, 25x60x100, in East 27th-st., near 4th-av. Price $27,000. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway and 17th-st.

FOR SALE—IN 21ST-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., brick and brown-stone house, 20x55x100, in complete order, only $20,000. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE HIGH-stoop four-story brown-stone house, No. 417 Madison-av. For terms apply to JOHN HOEY, No. 59 Broadway.

THREE HOUSES ON 57TH-ST., near the Park entrance, for sale, or will exchange for a fine house on the 5th-av. J. D. DEAILING, Box No. 11 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR RENT—BROWN-STONE four-story high-stoop house, No. 31 East 39th-st.; built by Robbins. Apply to JOHN HOEY, No. 59 Broadway.

A PARK-AV. CORNER LOT FOR SALE. Well located. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 100 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

CITY HOUSE WANTED.—THE SUBscriber wishes to hire for a term of years, or buy, a medium-sized neat house in the City, suitable for a small private family; neighborhood of Lexington-av. preferred. Address, stating location and terms, T. H. H., Post-office Box No. 1,606.

FIFTH-AV. HOUSE WANTED IN exchange for three houses, brown-stone fronts, four-story high, 20.60x100 on 57th-st., near the Park entrance. State particulars. J. D. D'AILING, Box No. 11 Post-office.

TWO ROOMS, OR A FLOOR, UNFURnished, in a genteel private house, between 4th and 6th avs., wanted permanently by a gentleman and wife; first-class references. Address Box 2,719 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT IN THE NINTH WARD—Part of a house suitable for a small private family. Address M. O., Box No. 115 *Times* Office

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX SALE of 934 LOTS, fronting on CENTRAL AND MORNINGSIDE PARKS, 8TH, 9TH AND MORNINGSIDE AVS., and 109TH, 109TH, 110TH, 111TH, 112TH AND 124TH STS., by order of the executrix of Gouverneur M. Wilkins, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS, & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executrix of Gouverneur M. Wilkins, deceased, the two blocks bounded by Central Park, 7th-av. Boulevard, 110th and 112th sts.; the two blocks bounded by Central Park, (8th-av.,) Morningside-av., 108th and 110th sts.; twenty-seven lots on 9th-av. and 124th-st.

SEVENTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., and of S. Van Rensselaer Kruger, Esq., No. 182 Grand-st.

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

BLACKWELL & MARKS WILL SELL at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, TUESDAY, March 28, THE NICE LITTLE THREE-STORY BASEMENT BRICK HOUSE NO. 233 EAST 78TH-ST. 13.10x50x102.2; all modern improvements; in good order throughout. Five thousand dollars can remain on bond and mortgage. Full particulars of BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SIXTY-FIVE LOTS ON THE GRAND BOULEVARD, 10TH-AV., AND 79TH, 80TH, 81ST, 82D, 125TH AND 126TH STS.; ALSO, LOT AND BUILDINGS NO. 93 CENTRE-ST., BEING PART OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE JACOB LORILLARD.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

GRAND BOULEVARD—Four lots, north-east corner of Grand Boulevard and 80th-st.

GRAND BOULEVARD—Six lots, north-east corner of Grand Boulevard and 82d-st. The Boulevard is graded, curbed and flagged in front of these lots.

TENTH-AVENUE—Four lots, south-west corner of 10th-av. and 81st-st.; one lot, north-west corner of 10th-av. and 80th-st.; four lots, north-west corner of 10th-av. and 124th-st.

SEVENTY-NINTH-STREET—Three lots, north side, 350 feet west of 9th-av.

EIGHTIETH-STREET—Three lots, south side, 389 feet west of 9th-av.; one lot, north side, 122.10 feet east of the Boulevard. 80th-st. is graded, guttered and flagged.

EIGHTY-FIRST-STREET—Six lots, on the south side, 100 feet west of 10th-av.

EIGHTY-SECOND-STREET—Four lots, south side, 225 feet west of 9th-av.; twelve lots, north side, 200 feet east of 8th-av.; three gores, north side, 142 feet west of 9th-av.; two lots and gores, north side, 92 feet east of the Boulevard.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—Four gore lots, north side, 100 feet east of 10th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET—Three lots and two gores, south side 126th-st., 150 feet west of 10th-av.

CENTRE-STREET—Lot and buildings, east side of Centre-st., between Worth and Leonard sts., and known as No. 93.

Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

JAMES A. FLEURY, Auctioneer, No. 10 Pine-st.

THE GUNTHER ESTATE, Situated in the Village of Jamaica, L. I., will be SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, April 4, at 12 o'clock, noon. This fine estate has been occupied by its owner for years, is one of the finest country-seats on Long Island, situated on high ground, overlooking the village and surrounding country; mansion large, Mansard roof, conservatory, out-buildings, &c.; eight acres of land, large garden, orchard and grove. Sale peremptory. Terms liberal.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A FINE COUNTRY SEAT AT PEEKSKILL.—Mansion with eighty acres of land; fruit in great variety and abundance. BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE VILLAGE OF West Farms, a very desirable residence for both Summer and Winter. The house has all the modern conveniences and improvements; gas, hot and cold water, bath, &c., and is in most excellent order.

The grounds—either seven or fourteen acres, as may be desired—are beautifully laid out, with large garden, plenty of fruit and fine lawn, with large forest and evergreen trees; out-buildings all in perfect condition. The situation is exceedingly accessible, being distant but five minutes' drive from Tremont, or six minutes' walk from Morrisania, on the Harlem Railroad, over good roads, or twenty minutes from Harlem steamboat, over Southern Boulevard, and but half an hour's drive from Central Park.

Will be sold on very liberal terms, furnished or unfurnished, or exchanged for good City property, together with horses, carriages, fine cows, and every variety of poultry if desired. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most pleasant part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house; on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 236 Post-office, New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE FOR sale, at Tarrytown, within ten minutes' walk of the depot; has all the modern improvements, gas, water, heater, and all in fine order; elegant wide piazzas on all sides of the house; about one acre in lawn, with abundance of choice fruit, shade and ornamental trees; stable and carriage-house. This property is on high and very healthy ground, commanding magnificent views of the Hudson, and one of the most desirable residences of its size in this choice location. Immediate possession will be given, and terms made to suit. Apply at the office of the Phœnix Plaster Mills, No. 426 West 13th-st.

PEACOCK'S POINT FOR SALE—ON Long Island Sound, 1½ miles from Glen Cove, two from Locust Valley Depot, 56 acres—12 locust grove, 6 woodland, balance tillable—half mile water front, good bathing and boating, fish, oysters and clams in abundance. Two houses—one 20, the other 100 yards from shore. The most desirable location on the Sound; a dock can be built at small expense. The Oyster Bay boat would land 1½ hours from the City. Beautiful place for a yacht club house, or gentleman's residence. Apply to THOS. S. HOLMAN, No. 78 Wall-st., or to EDWARD VAIL, on the premises.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT AT Sing Sing, most beautifully located on a commanding ridge, with extended views of the Hudson River and surrounding country; eight acres of fine land, beautiful lawn, planted with over 1,000 evergreens, besides a great variety of ornamental trees and flowering shrubs; buildings all new, and in perfect order; hot and cold water, bath, range, &c. Particulars and photographs at office of BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-st.

MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.—A country-seat delightfully located, five acres, splendid mountain views, water, gas and all modern improvements. Also, ten fine building sites from five to twenty acres each, the most attractive property in New-Jersey. If not sold, the house will be rented for the Summer months, furnished. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

ON PROSPECT-ST., ORANGE, N. J.—Perfect concrete (stone) house; eleven large, high-ceiled rooms, complete; all modern improvements; gas, water; 2½ acres in terraces, with grove, brook; location very high, commanding extensive views; six minutes' walk from depot; excellent neighborhood. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE WEST END OF Davenport's Neck, New-Rochelle, opposite Neptune House, Westchester County; about ninety acres, fronting upon Long Island Sound; or will divide it to suit purchasers. Apply to W. PINKNEY, New-Rochelle, or No. 24 Broad-st., Office No. 5.

FOR SALE LOW, AT ELIZABETH, N. J., a short distance from depot, a house with eight rooms; gas throughout; cistern and well-water in the kitchen; furnace; lawn, &c. Apply to PAULDING YORK, Elizabeth, N. J., or W. H. BROOKFIELD, No. 81 Cedar-st., between 11 and 3.

CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND.—FOR sale or to let, furnished, for a term of years, a handsome residence on New-York-av., with stable, barn and four acres of ground laid out in garden; splendid water view. Particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 343 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

THE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS of Daniel Brinckerhoff, Esq., for sale, on Manhasset Bay, north shore, Long Island, fourteen miles from the City; adapted for both Winter and Summer residence; if not sold will be let furnished, if desired. Apply for particulars to B. MYERS, 16 Beekman-st.

SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J.—ONE HOUR S from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; desirable lots fronting on Main-st.; plank walk to station and plank in front of each lot; handsome improvements on every side; payments, $10 monthly. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., 5 Pine st.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER FRONTS AT Nyack, country seat and villa sites. C. H. GREEN, Piermont, N. Y.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 312 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-

ERIE'S LITIGATIONS.

Latest Phase of the English Stockholders' Suit.

Jay Gould's Claim to the Disputed Property—Perplexity of the State Receiver of the Stock—Further Proceedings in the United States—Heavy Judgment Against the Company.

At the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, in the matter of the petition of JAMES H. COLEMAN, receiver, JAMES FISK, Jr., and others, vs. JOHN SWAN, impleaded, JAY GOULD filed a petition, in which he sets forth that he was a defendant in the suit in the Supreme Court in this City, in which JAMES H. COLEMAN was appointed receiver of certain shares of stock; that he was a party defendant in the above-entitled suit, which he believes is brought with reference to precisely the same stock as that in question in the State Court in which COLEMAN was appointed receiver, and he believed there were other defendants in the last suit beside SWAN, who had been duly served. After the formation in London of the Erie Shareholders' Protection Committee, and after the transfer to it as well of the stock mentioned as of large quantities of other stock of the Erie Railway Company, the petitioner commenced to purchase and sell the stock so delivered to the Erie Shareholders' Protection Committee and reissued by them, having the stamp thereon of HEATH and RAPHAEL, and he also commenced to purchase and sell quantities of the receipts mentioned in the complaint in the first action. These receipts passed current in the market as for the stock purporting to be thereby represented, and were the only evidences of title which the holders of the receipts had upon the stock thereby purporting to be represented. Prior to the commencement of the second of the suits already mentioned, GOULD and those interested with him had been the owners and holders of the certificates and receipts referred to, issued by the Erie Shareholders' Protection Committee to the extent, according to his best recollection, of some fifty-nine thousand shares, and they were, about the time of the commencement of the suit in which COLEMAN was appointed receiver, owners of a large number of shares, as he believed, exceeding twenty-seven thousand in number, represented by the receipts mentioned and the certificates of the Committee. The petitioner was unable to tell the exact number of the receipts in question owned by himself, and those jointly interested with him, at any one particular time, because such receipts and certificates were held in London by his agents there in their actual possession, and others were resting on the usual contracts of sale. He further averred that he was the owner of a number of shares mentioned at the commencement of the suit, in which COLEMAN was appointed receiver, the same being in possession of his London agents or else vesting in the proposed contracts of sale; and he now believed, as informed by telegram from London from his brokers, and from personal knowledge, all that he has in his custody and possession in the United States is upward of 10,000 shares of the said stock stamped by HEATH and RAPHAEL, and for which he has a receipt set out in the complaint in the second above-entitled suit to the extent of 18,000 shares. There were other parties to the suit, namely, W. C. EAGARSON, A. G. WOOD, BARNARD CLARK, HENRY J. HARRIGAN, JOHN MCDONOGH, and others in New-York, who are the owners and holders of 300 shares and upward, each owning at least 100 shares and having the ordinary receipts issued therefor. His brokers in London informed him by telegram that they were the owners of 20,000 shares and had receipts for 300 more, and we believed the information to be correct. It was his desire and the desire of those interested with him that the receipts so issued by the Erie Protection Committee may be converted into new certificates to be issued by the Erie Railway Company, and that such concession may be directed to be made out of the stock now under the control of the Court, and that they may direct such conversion to be made without the expense of transferring from HEATH and RAPHAEL, and then being sent to London to be retransferred to them by the owners thereof at a shilling a share, for the purpose of carrying on the litigation. He was advised that he himself and those interested with him had an equitable right to have the Court direct that the said 60,000 shares be retained in the Court until the title of the petitioner shall have been proved, and subsequently that the Court had the power to direct the transfer of a sufficient number of shares to respond to, and take up the number of shares specialized in the said several receipts. He therefore prayed that a proper order be given to the present custodians of the stock to retain the same until the Court shall ascertain the extent of the interests of the petitioners in the said stock, that the receiver shall cause the same to be transferred to him, and that the amount of shares found to be his property, as shall be proved by investigation, and that he shall have the right to file a cross-bill or to seek other appropriate remedy therein.

On this petition JUDGE BLATCHFORD made the following order: Upon the service upon Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD and CHOATE, and LOWE, CLARKE and MORGAN, attorneys for plaintiffs and defendants, and upon JAMES H. COLEMAN and CHARLES ROBINSON, or their attorneys, of copies of foregoing petition and of this order, let the parties herein severally show cause before this Court, at the term to be held at the Courtroom, in the said City, on the 1st of April, 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, why the petitioners should not have such other relief as the Court may see meet, and in the meantime and until the returning day, and hearing and decision hereto held, let all proceedings touching the stock herein be stayed.

Subsequent to the granting of this order, the case of JAMES FISK, Jr., and the Erie Railway Company against HEATH & RAPHAEL, the English stockholders of the Company, came up for argument.

Messrs. T. C. BUCKLEY and CLARENCE A. SEWARD appeared for JAMES H. COLEMAN, the receiver; Messrs. EVARTS and SOUTHMAYD for HEATH & RAPHAEL, and Mr. A. J. VANDERPOEL for Mr. ROBINSON, who was also appointed receiver of the stock in litigation, and who has presented a petition asking for instruction from the Court with regard to the action of Mr. COLEMAN in the premises.

Judge BLATCHFORD said that the order granted by him on last Saturday, was returnable that day. He had issued another order and directed the papers to be filed on another petition at Mr. FULLERTON'S suggestion, but he was obliged to go to Virginia last night, and, therefore, he thought it better that this matter should stand over until next Saturday, when he would take up all the motions together.

Mr. BUCKLEY—I desire it should be done.

Mr. EVARTS—The matter upon Mr. COLEMAN'S petition was before Judge CARDOZO this morning; it was mentioned to him by Mr. SEWARD, and Judge CARDOZO desired that the case should stand over until Thursday next to await your Honor's decision. Mr. VANDERPOEL represented Mr. ROBINSON, the receiver, on an order returnable this morning, made in the matter of COLEMAN, in the suit of FISK, and the others who were joined in what was called the yellow-covered suit. Mr. SWAN was the only defendant whose name was transferred, here showing the time and state of the transfer, which would bring the case into this Court on the first day of the next term. The affidavit of Mr. SWAN stated what was not to be disputed, that he has no interest of any kind whatever in the stock, and it was not alleged he had any interests. He was made a party defendant, being here, but it appeared he had applied to the Court for the removal because he had been served with the papers. He was an Englishman, and wished to have his case disposed of in this Court, but he (MR. EVARTS) did not care about having any discussion upon the matter today, and would consent to its going over to next Saturday.

Judge BLATCHFORD—I understood something was intended to be done which would not render it necessary for me to decide the matter.

Mr. EVARTS—Something may be done so that no conflict may arise between the State Court and this Court. The State Court has no disposition to proceed with the case except subject to your Honor's decision, but we do not present any subject that is left in the State Court.

Judge BLATCHFORD—I put the case over to this day in the hope that something might be done to prevent a decision.

Mr. EVARTS—The rights of these parties must be ascertained, unless Mr. COLEMAN gives back the stock.

MR. BUCKLEY—The reason why the matter was not disposed of in the State Court was from circumstances entirely beyond the control of the parties. It was intended, and believed, that such action would be taken there on Thursday as would place the action of both Courts in entire harmony. I apprehend that the action of the State Court will be such as to place your Honor in a position to make an order on Mr. COLEMAN'S receivership as will relieve him, and also relieve Mr. ROBINSON, who has petitioned the Court for instructions.

Judge BLATCHFORD—The only instructions I can give Mr. COLEMAN are those contained in the order I have already made. There was something about Mr. COLEMAN'S bond, a copy of which I have not received. I do not know what it is I am to decide. Mr. COLEMAN asks for instructions. I have given him instructions already on the only point on which I could instruct him in the order I have issued. He thinks he might get into trouble about the bond he has given.

Mr. EVARTS agreed with Mr. BUCKLEY that the whole control would be absolutely removed to, or considered to be with, this Court by the State Court. He might ask if there were any other instructions to Mr. COLEMAN other than what appeared in his Honor's order.

Judge BLATCHFORD—I am disposed to modify the order, so as to let the reference proceed before Mr. WHITE, the master, and let both motions go on. Mr. WHITE can go on with the reference on Monday.

The petition of Mr. ROBINSON, the receiver, was then adjourned until next Saturday.

Judge BLATCHFORD—It seems to me that all this is for delay—applications and motions of all kinds.

Mr. BUCKLEY—That is a motion with which Mr. COLEMAN has nothing to do.

Mr. EVARTS—We want to get back the stock to which we are entitled. We must not lose sight of the fact that the owners of this stock have had it taken away from them, and want it restored.

The matter was then adjourned.

It was expected that a hearing would be had before Judge CARDOZO, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on the petition of JAMES H. COLEMAN, for instructions as to his duty in the matter of having surrendered the English bonds to ROBINSON, the new receiver appointed by Judge BARNARD. Mr. CLARENCE A. SEWARD appeared in Court on behalf of Mr. COLEMAN, and Mr. EVARTS on behalf of HEATH and RAPHAEL, the stockholders. Judge CARDOZO refused to hear the argument, stating that the same matter was under consideration by a United States Judge, and he regarded it as a matter of courtesy to await his decision. The hearing was accordingly postponed until Thursday next.

Judgment Against the Erie Railway for $35,000.

CAMDEN C. DYKE vs. The Erie Railway Company.—A judgment reversed by CAMDEN C. DYKE against the Erie Railway Company for $35,000 damages for injuries received at Carr's Rock, was affirmed a few days ago in the Court of Appeals, and yesterday Judge GILBERT, of the Kings County Supreme Court, granted an order making the judgment of the Appellate Court the judgment of the Supreme Court. It is understood that the defendants intend carrying the case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

F. A. WARD appeared for plaintiff; NEWELL DENMAN & PRENTICE for defendants.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Prisoners Before the Police Courts Yesterday—A Soldier's Attempt to Poison a Comrade—Trick of a Swindler.

JOHN O'CONNER, a regular soldier, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday to answer the double charge of attempting to poison a fellow-soldier, and then robbing him. THOMAS CORR, the complainant, left David's Island on Friday, with the prisoner, on leave of absence, and in the evening they entered the liquor saloon and boarding-house of DANIEL KEIMS, at 116 Cedar-street. CORR became unconscious in a very sudden manner, and the prisoner attempted to throw away a small bottle, that had contained laudanum. As CORR was very ill, he was removed to the Park Hospital in an ambulance, where Dr. VANDEWATER applied a stomach-pump, and removed over half an ounce of laudanum. The victim had been robbed of $16, which money was found in O'CONNOR'S possession, and it also appeared that he had purchased the poison ostensibly for his companion, who, he said, was suffering from tooth-ache. CORR denied that he had complained of tooth-ache or asked for laudanum, so the prisoner was remanded for trial in default of bail.

On the 25th of October last an old man named MANUEL MOREGAN called on ABRAHAM MARKS, at 121 Chatham-street, and endeavored to sell him a small diamond stud. As Mr. JACOBS, the jeweler across the street, pronounced the stone a genuine one, Mr. MARKS made a bid for it of $15 in money and a pair of pantaloons. MANUEL pretended that the price was too low, and put the diamond stud in his pocket. He seemed to relent, however, at the door, and turning back exclaimed: "Well, you can have it, if you won't give any more." A few minutes after the old man had received the pants and money, Mr. MARKS took the stud over to the jeweler, only to discover that he had been cheated by a Brazilian pebble that had been substituted for the real stone. The swindler being seen yesterday, was arrested, and Justice HOGAN remanded him to answer at the General Session.

JULIA LUCAS, an emigrant, purchased an order for a passage to La Crosse, Wis., for herself and child, from the railroad agency at Castle Garden, on the 20th inst., and almost immediately after lost it in some unaccountable manner. The detectives being informed, a watch was set on the railroad offices, and THOMAS C. WILLIAMS, a Kentuckian, was found in possession of the order, yesterday. As he could make no proper explanation, Justice HOGAN held the prisoner for trial.

Yesterday EDWARD WILSON, residing at No. 136 Elizabeth-street, ran off with a pair of shoes from in front of JAMES M. TOOKER'S store, No. 101 Canal-street, and was pursued by the proprietor, who caught him after a chase of several blocks. When caught, WILSON turned on Mr. TOOKER and seized a diamond pin which he had on his scarf, and made his escape. He was, however, again secured, and was taken to Essex Market, where Justice LEDWITH committed him to answer.

At the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, W. J. REA, who is now under bail to answer at the General Sessions for alleged diamond swindling, was charged with shooting at Mr. JULIUS E. ROBINSON, the proprietor of the Park-avenue Hotel, where REA was stopping at the time of the occurrence. REA stated that Mr. ROBINSON had gone into the bedroom where his wife was dressing, and for this he fired at him. Justice BIXBY held REA in $500 bail.

JOHN W. SCHULTZ, a boy residing at No. 9 Thompson-street, was held for trial yesterday, by Justice HOGAN, for the larceny of $45 from Mrs. CATHARINE SCHNEIDER, of No. 48 Sullivan-street, which money had been intrusted to him to pay for some muslin.

Yesterday, DANIEL FLINN, a foreman engaged on the St. Nicholas-avenue work, was arrested, and charged, before Judge MCQUADE, with compelling his men to cruelly use the teams of horses engaged by the Park Commissioners. A team of two horses were being lashed and beaten while they were tugging with all their power, but in vain, to remove a large stone. FLINN ordered the driver to make the animals pull the stone out whole, or, if they could not, to send them home to their owner. S. CONKLIN, of BERGH'S Society, interfered, and had six horses attached, but even then the rock was not shifted. FLINN stated in defense that he had orders to get the stones out whole, and had no other means of doing so than by the horses. Judge MCQUADE ordered him to desist from employing two horses to do what six could not succeed in doing, which FLINN promised to do.

Newark Methodist Conference.

At the opening of the Conference, yesterday, a report was made by the Committee appointed to try the case of Rev. JOHN EMORY, on appeal. The report was adverse to the decision of the Quarterly Conference, and Mr. EMORY was discontinued from the connection. Mr. S. H. SWITZER was discontinued at his own request. The candidates for admission into full connection, six in number, were addressed by Bishop SIMPSON. Nine gentlemen, recommended by their respective Quarterly Conferences, were elected local deacons. P. D. BARNHART was elected local elder. A movement has been on foot to extend to Rev. M. E. ELLISON, who, for thirteen years, has filled the exceedingly difficult position of Secretary of the Conference, some suitable token of the worth of his services. After the regular order of business had been disposed of, Rev. S. W. HILLIARD, in behalf of the body, presented Mr. ELLISON with a very complete and handsome tea-set.

The Committee on the Bible Society made a report, which was followed by an address from Dr. SHELDON, Agent of the American Bible Society, in the interests of that organization.

In the afternoon, the Conference visited the Drew Theological Seminary, at Madison, by invitation.

Suit Against Lina Edwin.

Yesterday a case came up before Judge KANE, of the District Court, corner of Eighteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, in which Miss EDWIN, the manageress of Lina Edwin's Theatre, was charged with not having paid two of her performers. A suit was instituted by Mr. SANGENBACH on behalf of himself and as assignee of Mr. KLEBS, who was also a performer at the theatre. The plaintiff was examined, and also his assignee, and both testified that Miss EDWIN was indebted to them to the amount of about $60, arising from the fact that she had not given them the two weeks' notice which, according to contract, should have been given. The defendant introduced evidence showing that the amounts due them had been received in full and receipts received for same. The defendant further showed that the customary notice had been posted in the green-room of the theatre. The Judge decided immediately in favor of the defendant, and intimated that, if an application had been made upon a motion for dismissal of complaint, he would certainly have granted it. The defendant's attorney, however, stated that it was the desire of the defendant to have all such cases tried upon their merits, and that he had strict orders not to make any technical objections to such suits.

During the past week voluntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed by SAMUEL PERRY and CHARLES S. PERRY; adjudications in voluntary bankruptcy were rendered in the cases of The Gaylord Patent Coupling and Manufacturing Company, Charles H. Rundle, Willard C. Black, and Eli H. Chase; and discharges were granted to Stephen H. Petrie, John H. McKee, Charles M. Carpenter and George H. Petrie.

LARGE FIRE.

Complete Destruction of a Canal-Street Factory.

Exciting Scenes — Tremendous Crowds—Aggregate Losses $200,000.

A few minutes after 11 o'clock last night an alarm was given for a fire discovered in the basement of the large double six-story brick building Nos. 185 and 187 Canal-street, at the corner of Mott, occupied by FRANK RONER, dealer in furniture, and WAGNER, SNYDER & Co., upholsterers. Scarcely had the firemen responded to the sudden call than the flames manifested their strength and great headway by leaping from the windows of the lower stories, making it difficult for the hosemen to approach the burning building, so intense did the heat suddenly become.

Chief Engineer PERLEY was early on the ground, and at once ordered a second and a third alarm to be given, thus calling to his aid several district engineers and some fifteen steamers and six or eight hook-and-ladder trucks. The building being directly on the corner, afforded ample scope for the operations of the firemen, and by midnight fully a dozen powerful streams of water were busily playing on the devoted and red-hot walls, though the heat still compelled caution and frequent reliefs of the hosemen.

Owing to the immense amount of inflammable material stored throughout the building, consisting as it did of light woods of every description, and quantities of paints, oils and other combustible matter, the firemen found that the flames spread from floor to floor, and from window to window, with marvelous vigor and rapidity, rendering it impossible to save the edifice or any of the contents. The efforts of the Department were accordingly confined to preventing the spread of the fire beyond the building to those adjoining it on either side.

The great light made by the flames as they rushed through the building, drew together a large crowd of spectators from the neighborhood, filled as it is with innumerable tenement-houses, and the entire length and breadth of Canal-sreet, from the Bowery to Centre-street was soon filled by people, who gazed with evident interest on the brilliant spectacle before them. The crowds were quite orderly, however, being kept within proper bounds by the Police reserves of the Sixth and Fourteenth Wards, under the command of Capts. KENNEDY and WALSH, assisted by the reserves from the Fourth, Fifth, Tenth and Eighth Precincts.

The flames spread so rapidly that the insurance patrol, who had entered the lower part of the building, were compelled to retreat from it without having saved anything. The immense six-story structure soon presented a magnificent spectacle, being wrapped from top to bottom in a complete mantle of fire. Through the windows, out of the roof, and along the cornices the fiery element glided with amazing rapidity, fed from within by the great mass of inflammable material, and becoming more intense and powerful every moment. Despite the gallant efforts of the firemen, and the steady discharge of copious streams of water over the burning pile, there was no hope of saving the valuable building from destruction. The walls stood firm for some time against the heat, but presently they began to yield and to contract at the top.

As the flames rose to the different flats the iron shutters on Mott-street became red-hot, and the water falling on them fairly boiled and hissed, until the shutters, one by one, burst and fell to the pavement with terrific force, one of the firemen narrowly escaping being struck by one of the falling pieces.

About 12¼ part of the wall facing on Canal-street fell in with a loud crash, crushing in the small one-story frame building No. 183, occupied by JOHN SMITH as a junk store and real estate agency, which took fire from the falling timbers, but the flames were soon got under. The fire at this moment broke forth with renewed vigor, and drove the throngs of lookers-on in all directions, the heat being so intense that great fears were entertained for the safety of the buildings on the opposite side of Mott-street. The sight at this time was quite sublime, the heavy volumes of smoke and flames rolling up in heavy masses and lighting the streets for blocks around. Just before the part of the wall facing on Canal-street fell in, the smoke poured through every seam of the brick-work, and the top part of the wall soon began to waver, until a heavy force of flames coming through the last flat, lifted a portion of the wall bodily from the building, and threw it to some distance, falling in the yard in the rear.

At 12½ o'clock, part of the rear wall fell in and did considerable damage by crushing the house adjoining, No. 99 Mott-street, occupied by HENRY ROBB as a lager-beer saloon and boarding-house, the furniture from which had been removed at an early stage of the fire. Beyond injuring the roof, no further damage was done to the building, with the exception of its being completely flooded by water from the hose of the steamers.

At 1 o'clock the greater portion of the front wall fell outward, causing the hosemen to drop their pipes and scamper in every direction. From that time, however, the flames began to wane, and the immense amount of water poured into the crumbling edifice began to show an effect by the rapid sinking of the flames.

The losses occasioned by this fire are roughly estimated at an aggregate of $200,000. Messrs. WAGNER, SNYDER, WAGNER & CO. own the building, and also occupy the first floor and basement of No. 185 for their upholstering business. They have an insurance of $60,000, in City companies, on the building, which probably cost nearly 90,000. Their stock was also valuable, though no correct estimate could be obtained, nor did the firm know the amount of their stock insurance.

Mr. FRANK RONER occupied the entire remainder of the building, and his stock, both raw and manufactured, was a very valuable one, of which not one dollar's worth was saved. It is understood that he is partially insured.

The origin of the fire is wholly unknown at present, and the flames had evidently been smoldering for some hours when discovered. By 2 o'clock the fire was under full control, and no further danger threatened the adjoining buildings.

The Third-avenue cars were early blockaded by the fire, so proceeded up and down town by the Fourth-avenue track. A Bowery and Bleecker-street car was blockaded almost in front of the burning factory, much to the annoyance of the driver and passengers.

Disastrous Fire at Newark—Loss, $30,000.

Early yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the three-story brick building at No. 22 Mechanic-street, Newark. The fire was first discovered on the second floor, occupied by GUSTAV WAGNER as a lace manufactory. It burned through the third and fourth floors, occupied by THOMAS KENNY as a tobacco manufactory. The fire also extended to the first floor, occupied by E. A. BLEYTHING as a plumbing establishment, and by J. H. MASKER as a block factory. The building was only damaged to the extent of $2,000, a large space being burned out of each floor. The owner, C. N. LOCKWOOD, is insured in a New-Brunswick Company for $3,000. With the exception of Mr. WAGNER, the other occupants suffered slight loss except from water. Mr. WAGNER had a large amount of new and very costly machinery, used in lace-making, which is a total loss. He loses nearly $20,000, and is not insured. Mr. KENNY'S loss is $8,000, which is insured for $3,000 in the Niagara of New-York, and $2,000 in the Firemen's Company of Newark. Mr. MASKER'S loss is $800, insured for $1,000 in the American Mutual of Newark. Mr. BLEYTHING loses $2,000; insured for $500 in the Niagara of New-York and the same amount in the Citizen's Company of Newark.

Are Sewing-Machines Exempt from Seizure?—Opinion by Judge Shea.

The case of MINA CAMP against HENRY SINGER, a City Marshal, for the value of a sewing-machine, alleged to have been unlawfully seized by the latter, came up for trial in the Marine Court, before Judge SHEA, yesterday. The evidence disclosed the fact that the plaintiff, a widow, had recently received $2,000, the amount of a policy of insurance on the life of her deceased husband; that after she had received it, a real estate broker suggested that she had better allow him to invest it in real estate; that she refused, and the broker thereupon brought suit for his commissions (for consultation it is supposed) in a District Court, and obtained a judgment for $10. The defendant, being informed by the plaintiff that Mrs. CAMP had a sewing-machine, seized on it. Mrs. CAMP remonstrated with him, asserting that she did not owe the debt, and even if she did he had no right to take the machine, but he nevertheless removed it under execution. Demand having been made on the defendant for the redelivery of the machine, and he having refused, the present action was brought. Judge SHEA held that the machine was not liable to seizure, not only because, as it appeared in this case, the owner being a seamstress, earned her living by it, but also because it was a necessary article of household furniture. In his judgment it was certainly more necessary than a sofa, which had always been held exempt as necessary household furniture. He therefore announced that he would render judgment in favor of the plaintiff but as the property itself, if delivered forthwith, would be of more value to her than a judgment for its value, he would give the defendant until Monday to deliver up the machine. If so delivered, he would then give judgment against defendant for only the costs of the action; but if he, defendant, failed to so deliver the machine, the Court would give judgment against him for the value of the machine, the costs of the action, an extra allowance of $25, and such amount of damages for its detention as it might deem just. The defendant readily promised to deliver up the machine, and the plaintiff accepted with equal readiness, and many approving nods of her head, this equitable solution of the case.

RAPID TRANSIT.

Mass-Meeting in Harlem—Speeches and Resolutions in Favor of the Movement.

In pursuance of a requisition numerously signed, a large meeting of the people of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards was held last evening at the corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Third-avenue, to consider the question of rapid transit, and the recent action of the Legislature. Mr. WILLIAM MACKELLAR presided.

The Chairman briefly explained the purpose of the meeting, the importance of the subject to be discussed, the nature of the bill recently passed by the Legislature, and asked for it that careful consideration which the great interests connected with it so strenuously demanded.

On motion, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the rapid growth of this section of Manhattan Island, and the increasing travel occasioned thereby, having rendered the existing modes of local communication wholly inadequate to meet the demands of the public, the material prosperity of the City, not less than the individual interests of its citizens, require the immediate construction of a rapid transit railway.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of the Twelfth Ward, having assembled for the purpose of giving expression to our sentiments with reference to the importance of securing a quick and reliable mode of conveyance to and from the business centres of the Metropolis, do hereby unreservedly pronounce the verdict in favor of the Transit bill which has recently passed both branches of the Legislature, authorizing the construction of a first-class underground railway from the Battery to Harlem River.

Resolved, That in our judgment a rapid transit road is the only practicable project of the kind which has been proposed, and we regard all other claims as only intended to defeat the consummation of this plan and the accomplishment of the object in view.

Resolved, That we are opposed to and condemn the principle of subordinating the vast and vital interests of the people to the selfish personal interests of moneyed monopolists, and that individual prejudices which conflict with public demands are not entitled to consideration.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the good intentions and ability of the parties interested in the construction of this railroad, and that, having expended nearly a quarter of a million of dollars of private capital to demonstrate the feasibility of the project, we do not hesitate to express the conviction that the undertaking will be successfully accomplished.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the public interests are involved in the adoption of this measure, and the prompt prosecution of this work, we will withhold our support from any candidate for any office whatsoever, whose influence is exercised in opposition thereto.

Resolved, That Gov. HOFFMAN be urgently requested to affix his signature to the Transit bill now before him, and that he do so without unnecessary delay. [Applause.]

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be engrossed by the Secretary of this meeting, and by him transmitted to the Governor, in order that he may learn that the people are in earnest in demanding the advantages which will be afforded by the completion of the Beach Underground Road.

Col. WEBSTER, in an effective address, asserted that there was no reasonable argument advanced in opposition to this movement, while everything declared the immense advantages it would confer on the entire community. Out of the nine hundred thousand inhabitants of this City, seven hundred thousand declared themselves for the movement, and only a few selfish millionaires for interested motives protested against it. He scouted the opposition, and said the Governor could not disregard the voices of the people with impunity. He must listen to their petition, and with or without opposition they were determined that they were to have their own way. He denied that the question had anything to do with politics, and declared that no candidate should receive the support of the people who was not pledged to this measure.

Rev. Mr. STEELE also addressed the meeting, urging that the work could be accomplished. They knew it and they had a right to it. The project was for the people entirely, and they were yet to determine whether this State was to be governed by capital or the honest convictions of citizens.

Mr. JOHN FOLEY and others also spoke, expressing the opinion that the Governor would not refuse a petition put forward so earnestly by the vast majority of the people of the City of New-York, and the meeting then adjourned.

GOSSIPPING NEWSPAPERS.

The Wrongs of an Engaged Young Lady.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I'm a much perplexed and put-upon belle. I've had all the fun taken out of my Winter campaign: all my little plans for carrying death and destruction into the enemies' camp have been destroyed, by the polite attentions of certain society journals, who devote themselves almost exclusively to enlightening the general public as to how many courses we have at dinner, that Charles Augustus tenderly whispers to me in the dimly-lighted conservatory after supper, and such items of vital importance to the world at large, till flesh and blood can no longer suffer it, and I've made up my mind in my trouble to come to you for sympathy and advice. It used to be only considered proper to mention the doings of celebrated persons in the papers; and mamma says, in her day, if they'd announced her engagement to papa, she should have gone off in a dead faint, and papa would have fallen so heavily on that editor that the office would have closed the next day, and a litle card tacked on the door to the effect that there had been a death in the family; but *nous avous change tout cela.* You must know that at the very first of the season, Charles Augustus and myself became engaged, it was to be kept a profound secret, known to no one beyond papa and mamma, who solemnly pledged themselves not to reveal it; for I'm not to be married for a year, and it is a very awkward thing for one to be advertised as engaged. Can you imagine my consternation upon taking up *The Gossip* the very next day, to read that "The beautiful and accomplished Miss Ma Gundi was shortly to be led to the altar by the wealthy Mr. Jones, of Madison-avenue," precisely as if Charles Augustus was a Jewish high priest, and I, a mild lamb, to be sacrificed for a solemn festival. Well, figuratively speaking, I tore my hair in despair. I would'nt really do it, for my shade of golden brown is so difficult to match, and I sent for Charles immediately, to break the engagement, but he swore by all the Gods that he'd never breathed it to a mortal, and so did papa and mamma. Now, where did that paper get the information? I'd calculated upon having a most delightful season, for what is life without its harmless little flirtations that break no hearts, and help to pass the time so pleasantly? But, instead, I've had to put up with only Charles Augustus for the entire Winter; and you can't think how very flat, stale and unprofitable it has been to dance, promenade, ride and walk constantly with the same individual; for you know, in society, gentlemen don't care to waste their sweetness upon an engaged young lady. Quail on toast is delicious, occasionally, but how would you like to have it for breakfast, dinner and supper, every day, during a whole season? After one's married, of course its different, and then quite the right and proper thing to be exclusively absorbed by one person, but it's a little severe to have to endure it so long beforehand; it's almost as bad as if I'd followed the menancholy Dane's advice, and gone to a nunnery.

This was hard enough, but I was beginning to resign myself to circumstances. I'd learned to read without emotion that:

"The lovely Miss Ma Gundi has been the recipient of numerous baskets of choice flowers this season from the devoted Mr. Jones."

"The fascinating Miss Ma Gundi wore her beautiful golden hair in masses of ringlets last evening."

At Mrs. D'Argent's reception, last evening, the charming Miss Ma Gundi, while dancing the 'German,' broke her costly fan inlaid with diamonds, and it cannot be mended in this country."

I'd gradually come to regard myself in the light of a benefactor to mankind, for such interesting tit-bits must be so instructive and entertaining to the unhappy ones who don't mingle with the fashionable world. But "the last straw has broken the camel's back." I've been wounded almost fatally.

I'm quite an artist in the way of designing elegant, unique and recherché costumes. I frequently spend whole days and nights in mentally arranging all the minute details for an evening dress; then I engage ten dress-makers, supply them with all the materials needed, shut them up in a couple of rooms, where they remain until the garment is finished, and I'm dressed in it; their food is taken to them by a deaf mute, so there's no chance for any outsider to gain even a hint of what's being done, till I appear robed in it, in all my glory. I maintain a more rigid quarantine than if we had small-pox in the house. I'd just originated a most stunning affair for Mrs. B.'s great ball; it was to be the ball of the season, and I expected to outshine everybody, and cause all our set to go wild with envy at my magnificence. The dress was a marvel of pale sea-green tulle and point lace, puffed and flounced without regard to time, five yards in length! over a white moire antique. Ten thousand living fireflies were to be sewed on it! (BERGH does not frequent our society.) I had had a vessel chartered to bring them over. They passed the perils of the Custom-house in safety, and were anxiously waiting to be worn. The eventful evening arrived, the dress was completed, and with the assistance of the ten dress-makers I was arrayed in it; and I tell you, I was gorgeous beyond description. In moving about the room to get a view of myself from every point of the compass, I unluckily twisted my ankle, and it was all up with me for that evening, but I consoled myself by thinking I could wear it at another of the balls of the season which was to come off in a couple of days. I resolved to still quarantine the dress-makers till after the event.

The next morning, languidly looking over the *Gossip*, I read there a full and particular account of Miss Ma Gurdi's dress!—they had even given the exact number of fire-flies, 9,999 whole ones, and that unfortunate ten thousandth who broke in two, and we tucked him away under a flounce! I just swooned away, then and there, and lay in an unconscious state for twenty-four hours! It was the hardest hit of all to have labored so for naught, for who in our set would be guilty of wearing the same dress twice! If I were to appear in it now everybody would say, "O, yes; dressed the same as at Mrs. B.'s!" A believer in spiritualism could easily account for these things, on the ground that the *Gossip* kept a corps of disembodied reporters, who entered by the key-hole and penetrated into our inmost sanctuaries; but I've no confidence in spirits, (not even the tonics that the *Tribune* declares we imbibe daily,) therefore I'm utterly at a loss what to think about it.

Of course there are many in the ranks of the shoddy and codfish aristocracy to whom this notoriety is delightful. I'm told they actually write the notices of their "receptions," "Germans," &c., and send them to the *Gossip*, or, I should say, keep a private secretary to do this work for them, for, alas, in most cases the early education of such aspirants for fame has been sadly neglected, and if they can manage to write their own names it is all they can do. But for those of us who object to being thus dragged into notice, and feel outraged at having the privacy of domestic life so rudely broken in upon, is there no redress?

If this were not the land of the free and home of the brave, an assassin might be hired to wisk Mr. Editor of the *Gossip* off—smother him with his own paper, or put him in a damp underground cell in some Police Station, and feed him for a week on nothing but stale gossip, diluted with printer's ink. If he survived this treatment he'd be a wiser if not a better man.

If you can suggest a remedy will you send a line to CHECKMATE,
No. 1,871 Fifth-avenue.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, March 19, 1871.

The Latest Case of Raised Check Forgery.

The case of PETER LEIBURG, who was arrested on Friday for the forgery of a check of H. J. CIPPERLY & Co., was incorrectly stated in some of the papers. It appears that LEIBURG waited upon Messrs. DUFF & TIENKEN, No. 15 Wall-street, on the 13th of January, and, representing that he was a messenger from H. J. CIPPERLY & Co., stated that they wished to purchase $3,800 in gold, at the same time presenting a check signed by the firm of H. J. CIPPERLY & Co. for $4,222 75 and drawn upon the Security Bank. One of the members of the firm of DUFF & TIENKEN went to the bank and, exhibiting the check, stated the circumstances, and that he suspected that all was not correct. The bank officer examined the check and pronounced it entirely correct. On these representations Messrs. DUFF & TIENKEN gave LEIBORG a gold check on the Bank of New-York for $3,800, drawn to the order of H. J. CIPPERLY & Co. LEIBURG, or some other party, forged the indorsement and drew the gold. It subsequently transpired that the check which had been presented to DUFF & TIENKEN by LEIBURG, had been "raised" from $21 64 to $4,222 75; also that the forger had procured the check in exchange for the difference between a bill of dry goods which he bought of CIPPERLY & Co., and a $50 note. As the case now stands, the Security Bank is responsible, for the officer of that institution gave the assurance to DUFF & TIENKEN that the check was correct, though in fact it had been raised from its original amount. The case came up at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, on complaint of Messrs. H. J. CIPPERLY & Co., who are prosecuting LEIBURG for the forgery.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A movement has been started for the purpose of re-uniting the once flourishing and powerful order of Rechabites, which was formed twenty-eight years ago, with a view to checking the present increase of intemperance, and its attendant vices. The co-operation of all friends of temperance is earnestly desired. A circular has been issued by Messrs. Charles E. Gildersleve, John I. Hunt, James M. Turner, James P. Espie and George W. Lowery, calling a meeting on Sunday evening next, to be held at the rooms of Washington Tent No. 1, at the corner of Bleecker-street and Cottage-place.

Considerable interest was excited yesterday among nautical circles, by the sailing from this port, within five minutes of each other, of two fine American clipper ships, bound for San Francisco. The names of the vessels are the *Ringleader*, Capt. HAMBLIN, 1183 tons, and the *Frolic*, Capt. BUSH, 1308 tons. The Captains of both vessels have earned a good deal of fame for the number of quick passages they have made, and the result of their efforts in the present contest is looked forward to with great interest.

A fire was discovered early yesterday morning on the first-floor of No. 29 Lispenard-street, occupied by ADOLPH LANGE, manufacturer of ladies' under garments, whose stock was damaged by fire and water to the amount of $6,000, and was insured only for $5,000, having a policy for $1,000 in the Park, $1,500 in the Franklin, and $2,500 in the Queens.

On and after Monday the additional charge of ten cents per message, heretofore made by the Western Union Telegraph Company, will be abated on messages to be delivered in this City, south of Fifty-ninth-street, and received at offices within the same limit for transmission to points beyond this City.

In the divorce suit of BURROWES against BURROWES the motion for an allowance of alimony and counsel fee, in favor of the plaintiff, Mrs. BURROWES, was yesterday renewed before Judge JONES, in Superior Court, Special Term. The Judge took the papers, and reserved his decision.

There will be a meeting at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS',) this evening, to further the objects of the American Society for the Exploration of Bible Lands. Addresses will be given by Prof. HITCHCOCK, Rev. Drs. BUDDINGTON, WASHBURN, HOWARD CROSBY and J. P. THOMPSON.

In the case of CROFUT against CROFUT, in which a judgment of divorce was recently granted in favor of the wife, an application was, yesterday, made before Judge CARDOZO, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, to settle the decree and fix the permanent amount of alimony. Decision was reserved.

The steamer *Granite State*, bound from Hartford for New York, while passing through Hell Gate yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, took a sheer and ran ashore on the rocks at Hallett's Point. She stove in the starboard side, lost fifty feet of keel, and filled. She now lies in a dangerous position.

JOHN H. STRIKER, of No. 72 Charlton-street, while driving a cart on the pier foot of North Moore-street, accidently fell overboard and was drowned. His body was subsequently recovered, and removed to his late residence for inquest.

THOMAS GORMAN, the man who was run over, on Thursday evening, by a Hudson River train, at the corner of Forty-sixth-street and Tenth-avenue, died yesterday at the Bellevue Hospital. Coroner YOUNG will hold an inquest.

The body of the man found in the North River near Pier No. 5, has been recognized as that of FRANK DAY, a native of Peekskill, N. Y., thirty-two years of age, and a machinist employed at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The remains of the unknown woman found at the foot of Seventh-street, East River, have been identified as those of Mrs. CAROLINE WOLFLEIN, who disappeared from her residence, No. 112 St. Mark's-place, on Wednesday last.

CATHERINE SCHNEIDER and NELLIE, her daughter were yesterday sentenced to six months imprisonment, by Justice DOWLING, on a charge of stealing goods from the store of LAKE, MCCREERY & Co., on Broadway.

The testimony in the case of FRANCIS BALL against JOSIAH W. PAUL, Captain of the ship *Yokahama*, for assault at sea, was concluded yesterday before Judge SHEA, in the Marine Court. The decision was reserved.

The Board of Police yesterday dismissed from the Department Patrolmen CORNELIUS NOONAN, Sixteenth Precinct, and MATHEW BRENNAN, Second Precinct.

The National Association of Junior Base-Ball Players will hold its semi-annual meeting at Tammany Hall, on Wednesday, April 19.

BROOKLYN.

In the Surrogate's Court, during the past week, the following wills were proved:

Leonard Marsh, of Burlington, Vt.; Mary J. Thomas, of New-Utrecht; Anna Pauline Williams, of Stonington, Conn.; William Jeffers, Peter Haubenthal, Robert B. Worden, of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Ditmas Durvea, of Flatbush; Margaret McDonald, John P. Connor, James Brown, Ann Knowles, Lucius S. Wood, Wm. H. Burleigh, John Killeen, and Catherine Plant, of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Alice B. Redwood were grantd to Grace N. Redwood, her mother; of Lena Maybury to Margaret Maybury; of Isabella R. Whitney to Thomas E. Whitney; of William A. Dorsey to Mary Ann Hodson; of Jacob N. Brady to Ann Louise Nash, of Brooklyn.

In the Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Judge GILBERT, yesterday morning, a motion was made by the counsel for the Evergreen Cemetery for the removal of the present Receiver, W. E. ANDREAS, on the ground that he is in collusion with interested parties to the detriment of the Cemetery. The Court reserved its decision.

LOUIS SANTER, HENRY PETERSON, and WILLIAM PETERSON were charged, before Justice WALSH, yesterday morning, with having conveyed the body of a person who died of small-pox through the streets of the City without a permit from the Health Board. They denied the charge, and gave bail in $250 each to answer to-morrow morning.

Dr. HENRY M. SCUDDER, formerly of the Howard Presbyterian Church of San Francisco, but now of the Ormond-place Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, will, it is understood, preach his first sermon in the latter place of worship this morning.

The County Treasurer, the County Clerk and the County Judge held an informal meeting yesterday, and agreed to appoint Supervisor OSBORNE, of the Sixth Ward, to the position of Supervisor-at-Large. The appointment will be made to-morrow.

SILVIA MILLARD, who was placed on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Friday for the murder of GEORGE WILSON, on the 18th of January last, was found guilty yesterday of manslaughter in the third degree. Sentence will be pronounced to-morrow.

The Mayor, yesterday morning, signed $100,000 worth of the new Water Board bonds, $378,000 of which have been authorized to be issued. This will make the total bonded water debt $3,600,000.

Dr. G. R. FOWLER'S residence, at No. 935 Myrtle-avenue, was entered by burglars yesterday morning, and robbed of a valuable case of surgical instruments, together with a quantity of clothing.

Yesterday morning a lady residing on Smith-street, near Court-street, gave birth to three children, one boy and two girls. They died a few hours after birth. The mother is doing well.

It is expected that over 100 persons will unite with the Middle Reformed Church of Brooklyn today. Ninety are upon confession of faith. Rev. EDWARD P. INGERSON is the pastor.

The jury, in the case of EDWARD MULLEN against the Pproprietors of the Hamilton Market, for the death of his child, rendered a verdict, yesterday, in favor of the plaintiff for $150.

NEW-JERSEY.

About fifty of the valuable law-books stolen from Ex-Chancellor WILLIAMSON, of Jersey City, by his office-boy, and sold to a junk-dealer, have been recovered.

Miss MARY HOWE SMITH, lately connected with the Oswego Normal College, yesterday delived an address on "Object Teaching" before the members of the Board of Education and the young female teachers of the Jersey City Normal School.

Yesterday three special cars started with the 8½ A. M. train from Jersey City, containing the managers of the New-Jersey railroads, on their way to attend a convention of railroad officers at Savannah, Ga., on Tuesday next. This delegation was joined by others at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk. The arrangements for the accommodation of the New-York delegation were superintended by F. W. RANKIN. The objects of the Convention are to regulate fares, time-tables and other matters.

ELLEN FARRELL and ANNA SULLIVAN were arrested in Newark, yesterday, on a charge of stealing $750 from under the head of a Mrs. DONOHOE, who was in bed sick, and whom they went to visit.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Lieut.-Commander C. H. Craven is ordered to the receiving-ship *Independence*, at the Mare Island Navy-yard; Lieut.-Commander F. A. Cook is detached from the receiving-ship *Independence*, and ordered to the *Saranac*; Lieut. L. E. Cheney, from the naval rendezvous at San Francisco to the *Saranac*; Second Assistant Engineer B. C. Gowing, to examination for promotion.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 24.—American Securities opened and closed quiet and steady. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	2 P. M.
Consols for money	92⅛	92⅛
Consols for account	92¼	92¼
United States 5-20s, '62	92	92
United States 5-20s, '65, old	91⅛	91⅛
United States 5-20s, '67	90¾	90¾
United States 10-40s	89	89
Illinois Central Railroad Shares	110½	110½
Erie Railroad Shares	17¾	17¾
Atlantic and Great Western R. R. S.	35½	37

FRANKFORT, March 25.—United States Five-Twenty Bonds are quoted at 96⅜ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, March 25—11½ A. M.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 34s. ₱ quarter for new. LINSEED-OIL, £32 ₱ ton. COTTON—The market opened with a hardening tendency; Middling Uplands, 7½d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, March 25—2 P. M.—PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. 6d. ₱ tierce, of 304 lbs., for Eastern prime Mess. LARD, 57s. ₱ cwt.

LIVERPOOL, March 25—3 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed active and firmer at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 7½d.@7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d.@7⅞d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, of which 4,000 were taken for export and speculation.

LIVERPOOL, March 25.—Arrived, steamers *Denmark*, from New-York March 11, with 2,546 bales of Cotton; *Ottawa*, from Baltimore March 10, with 715 bales Cotton; *European*, from Baltimore March 3, with 715 bales Cotton.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 25—*In steam-ship India, for Glasgow.*—Dr. Sarah E. Furnas, Mrs. Mary Smith, Miss Eliza Jane Smith, Thos. Mottram, Geo. Mottram, Mrs. Geo. Mottram, Geo. Mottram, Jr., Mrs. Francke Williams, Miss Addie Williams, Miss Carrie G. Williams, Miss V. Williams, Geo. B. Newall, Geo. Bell, John H. Cole, R. C. Brown, John Craig Woodstock, Chas. E. R. Mullen, J. A. Skaspiere, wife, 2 children and servant, A. Blandford and wife, Joachim Perard, wife and child, Dr. J. B. Wise, S. Davis, F. Whybron, J. Kelly, H. Lyon, Alex. M. Coheyn.

MARCH 25—*In steam-ship City of London, for Liverpool.*—Wm. Fielding, Miss Fielding, James Luburn, J. T. Best, Fred. Wilson, A. G. Throlson, Geo. Pillany, Jno. Pierce, Mrs. T. W. Wason, Miss Blanding, Dayton Ogden and wife, V. and Mrs. N. G. Fuller, four children and nurse, Mrs. Ford, Everard Kemphall, Miss Clara Sterling, Ed. E. Hughes and wife, G. J. Bischof, Geo. B. Ellery, Master Sterling, C. P. Wason, Florence M. Burch, S. G. Martin, Mrs. Wm. Fielding, John L. Wrigley, H. Vivier, C. Vivier, Bernard McGee, J. Dickson and wife.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—Mr. Lazaron, H. Wolf and lady, Miss J. E. Althause, Miss A. B. Althause, W. T. Cushing and lady, A. C. Briggs, George A. Whitmarsh, Wm. B. Fairlein, E. Castillo, A. C. Hall, Jno. Grow, Dan. and Jas. Brown, Mr. Miller, J. H. Wagstaff, Mrs. Brown, Sallie and Maggie Brown, James McKey, Peter McKey, Mrs. J. E. Walort, Miss Anna Fisher, George E. Kalmph and lady, James Sutherland, J. H. Tenbroeck and lady, John Dolbear and lady, James McCaffrey and lady, Thos. J. Canavan, lady, 2 children and servant.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—A. Schreider, Geo. C. Tallman, Mrs. N. S. Holdridge, Mrs. S. L. Batchley, Miss Louisa Batchley, Edwin McKenzie, Jas. Bell, J. H. N. Gray, Jas. Huan, J. H. McCullough, Jas. Lippman, A. H. Trowbridge, Mrs. A. H. Trowbridge, Mrs. Davis, Miss Trowbridge, H. C. Pratt, Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. Sutherland, Fred. Frankenstein, John Jansen, H. C. L. Rosenberg, Mrs. Ann Dillon and child.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Columbia, from Havana.—J. W. Guppy, M. Codezo, M. Batista, C. R. Griffing and wife, F. Campos, Mrs. M. Prime and child, Mrs. L. de Waring, 2 children and nurse, F. Schupp, Dr. Josefa Cassero, A. Guret and wife, A. Rodinques, E. J. Weeks, L. C. Camana. From Nassau—Miss Annie K. Gilman and maid, J. W. Minturn, wife, 3 children and 2 servants, Mrs. Freeman and sister, Mr. Moore, Mr. Barclay, R. R. Proudfit, Mrs. Morrell, child and servant, Mrs. Benjamin and son, Capt. J. O. Baker, Capt. Le Sac, Mr. Slater and wife, Mr. Whitehouse, Mr. Verani, C. L. Wood, L. Tucker, Mr. Alden, Mr. Ayerigg, Miss Pell, Mrs. C. L. Wood and daughter, Mr. Elliott.

In steam-ship Virgo, from Savannah.—Miss A. H. Kidder, Miss Jane Carson, Thos. Lahey, Miss Mary Lahey, A. Joelsohn, R. H. Potter, M. C. Bacheldore, Dr. G. A. Dewey, Joseph Solomon, J. Tolom, S. Hopper, Mr. Hopper, R. D. Dronson, John Darley, John Roe, J. Gogham, Wm. Francis, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Clare, John Williams, P. Gleason, Paul Odett, J. Condant, Mrs. N. O. Chester, and 40 steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:54 | Sun sets.....6:18 | Moon sets...11:47

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:11 | Gov. Island.12:00 | Hell Gate... 1:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 25.

Cleared.

Steam-ships India, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Crescent City, Norton, New-Orleans ... erick Baker; Donau, (N. G.,) Ernst, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Ashland, Moore, Fernandina, James Hand; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Robert Lowden & Co.; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; George B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Beverly, Brewer, Philadelphia; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia; Vesper, Jones, Wilmington, Del., Chester, Penn., A. Abbott; Black Diamond, Meredith, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott; Nereus, Baker, Boston, J. W. Whitney; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; City of London, (Br.,) Tibbits, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Avon, (Br.,) Young, London via Havre, Austin, Baldwin & Co.; Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Victor, Gates, New-Orleans, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Mary Sanford, Chadwick, Wilmington, N. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, George B. Merrick; E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, J. and N. Briggs; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia; A. C. Stimers, Davis, Philadelphia; S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia.

Ship Isaac Webb, Mortimer, Galveston, Charles H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Mary Cook, (Br.,) Fairfax, Elsinore, A. Lindsay; Melancthon, (Norw.,) Olsen, Bordeaux, Funch, Edye & Co.; Union, (Br.,) Fouguere, St. Johns, N. F., Heney & Parker; Festina Lente, (Norw.,) Zeruldsen, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Othere, (Br.,) McGregor, Charleston, D. McColl.

Brigs Jane & Ann, (Br.,) Holkin, Hayle, England, George F. Bulley & Co.; Helding, (Norw.,) Tilletsen, Gottenberg, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Suwannee, Simpson, Wilmington, N. C., B. F. Metcalf & Co.; Kossak, Elliott, Caibarien, F. Talbot & Co.; Margaretha, (Br.,) Basch, St. Johns, N. F., Usher & Randall; Athalaska, (Br.,) Langenberg, Halifax, J. A. Horsey; Mary J. Williams, (Br.,) Acker, Bridgewater, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Nellie Gay, Acandella, New-London, S. Godwin.

Schrs. O. M. Marrett, Reid, Port Antonio, Jam., B. J. Wenberg; Ocean Pearl, Carver, Port Antonio, Jam., B. J. Wenberg; Charles Thompson, Hanfield, Para, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Mattie Holmes, Stubbs, Demerara, H. W. Loud & Co.; Kedron, (Br.,) Pettis, Parrsboro, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Anna Leland, Bennett, Jacksonville, Warren Ray & Co.; Alice C. Noyes, Baker, Indianola and Lavacca, Tupper & Beattie; Horatio Nichols, Dupuy, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Z. A. Paine, Jones, Eastport, J. Boynton's Sons; Alfred Whalen, Gamble, Gloucester; R. N. Forsyth, Patten, Key West, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; Guiding Star, (Br.,) Merriam, Cornwallis, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; M. B. Bramhall, Stout, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.; Mary G. Collins, Endicott, St. Marys, Ga., J. M. Linard & Co.; John Shay, Fisher, Georgetown, S. C., Overton & Hawkins; Charles Dennis, Rollins, Beaufort, Thomas, Holmes & Co.; Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., Zophar Mills; C. A. Johnson, Harris, Washington, N. C., W. K. Hinman; Maggie Belle, Hall, Boston; Artist, Porter, Stonington.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Caledonia, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow March 8, via Moville 9th, with mdse. and 41 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds the entire passage; 11th inst., lat. 55 32, lon. 15 29, passed steam-ship Assyria, hence for Glasgow; 19th, lat. 45 37, lon. 48 15, passed large quantities of field ice, also a great many icebergs, some of considerable size. Passengers by steam-ship Caledonia, Glasgow, John Gardner, Hector Frazer.

Steam-ship Virgo, Bulkley, from Savannah 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. 23d lat. 36 05, lon. 75, spoke brig Mary E. Leighton, bound for New-York, and 5 ds. out from Orange Cay.

Ship Confidence, Patterson, from London, which arr. 24th and anchored on the bar, came up yesterday, (25th,) and reports came the southern passage and had fine weather.

Bark Eden, (of Liverpool,) Garrack, Iquique Dec. 6, with nitrate of soda to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to Arkell & Tufts. Passed Cape Horn Jan. 16; crossed the equator Feb. 22 in lon. 38. Had fine weather throughout. Feb. 3, lat. 33 39 S., lon. 27 30 W., exchanged signals with ship City of Seringapatam, (Br.,) from London for Bombay; Feb. 18, lat. 4 51 S., lon. 33 42, spoke ship Agra, (Br.,) from Callao for Cowes; March 9, lat. 20 08 N., lon. 57 12, spoke bark Jupiter, from ——, for Havana.

Bark Domenico, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Naples 51 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 18; Feb. 25, lat. 32, lon. 25, experienced a heavy gale from W. S. W., lasting 7 hours, during which lost jibboom and head-gear.

Bark Star Queen, (of Salcomb,) Heath, Messina 54 ds., via Gibraltar Feb. 15, with fruit to Gomez, Wallis & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Had fine weather.

Brig Lydia C. Coles, Jones, Guantanamo 15 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Waydell & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light, baffling winds and calms; March 15, lat. 21, lon. 74, saw brig Josephine Martin, steering W; left in port brig Richmond, dg.; brig Ellen F. to, sail in 2 days; schr. Edwd. Lee, ldg.; schr. Abbie, to sail 11th for Baltimore.

Brig Martha A. Berry, (of Portland,) Chase, Matanzas 10 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had rough weather to Hatteras; since moderate weather.

Brig Selma, (of Boston,) Happenny, Cardenas 9 ds., with molasses to Borland, Dearborn & Co.—vessel to master. Had strong S. W. winds; has been 3 ds north of Hatteras.

Brig C. C. Colson, of Boston, Payson, Trinidad 11 ds., with molasses to Tznaga del Valle & Co.—vessel to master. Had moderate weather; has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Katie, (Dan.,) Townsend, St. Croix 14 ds., with sugar, molasses, and rum to P. E. Hanford & Co. Had variable weather.

Schr. Julius Webb, Breman, James River, Va., with grain to Overton & Hawkins. 24th inst., 11 P. M., off Bedloe's Island, was run into by schr. Isle of Pines, Scull, hence, bound S., smashing bulwarks, tearing the rail and forward shrouds off on the starboard side, and slightly damaging jibs. The schr. Isle of Pines had her jibboom and head-gear carried away, and returned to repair damages.

Schr. Cuba, of St. John, N. B., Baldwin, Caibarien 11 ds., with melado to Youngs & Co. Was 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with variable weather.

Schr. Rebecca Ann, of Sidney, C. B., Florian, Ponce, P. R., 13 ds., with molasses to Sturges & Co.—vessel to master. Had fine weather.

Schr. Mary H. Stockham, Cordery, Georgetown, D. C., with coal to American Coal Co.—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Harriet A. Rogers, Frambers, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal to Maryland Coal Co.—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. F. St. Clair, Edwards, Orland, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Wm. N. Gesner, Egbert, Alexandria, Va., 4 ds., with coal to Consolidation Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Thos. Boos, Cannon, Cedar Keys, Fla., 10 ds., with cedar to E. Faber—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Sarah Wood, Hickman, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Chas. E. Paige, Doughtey, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Paul & Thompson, Godfrey, Georgetown, D. C., 3 ds., with coal to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Union, Allen, James River, Va., for New-Haven.

Schr. Alfred Sounder, Leonard, Virginia, for New Haven.

Schr. F. A. Pike, Wooster, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. John Boynton, Mitchell, Port Johnston, for Boston.

Schr. Emrotus, Asey, York River, Va., with timber to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Tookilita, Francis, Virginia, for Boston.

Schr. Warren C. Nelson, Rose, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W.; clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Donau, for Bremen; City of London and Holland, for Liverpool; India, for Glasgow; City of Port-au-Prince, for Port-au-Prince; Clyde, for Galveston; Crescent City, George Washington and Victor, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for Savannah; Ashland, for Fernandina; Manhattan, for Charleston; Mary Sanford, for Wilmington, N. C.; Wyanoke and Geo. B. Upton, for Norfolk, &c.; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., March 25.—Arr. steamer Neptune, New-York.

Sld. steamer St. Maria, New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 25.—Arr. bark S. E. Frazer, New-York; schrs. W. Conness, New-York; W. R. Somers, Boston.

Sld. steamer Champion, New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 25.—Passed in for Baltimore, barks Belgium and Sampo, from Liverpool; brig Annie D. Torry, Boston; Reporter, from Matanzas; schrs. West, West Dennis, from Portland; J. Paine, New-York; J. W. Robertson, from Belfast.

Passed out, ship C. H. Soule; brigs C. C. Van Horn, for Wilmington; Bernhard, for London; barks Georgiana, Lorenzo and Marian, for Liverpool.

VINEYARD HAVEN, March 24.—Arr. schr. Onward, Ponce, P. R., Boston; left barks Mayflower, for New-York, ldg.; May Stetson, discharged; brigs H. H. Wright, for New-York, ldg.; N. Stowers, do., do.; T. U. Haviland, for Baltimore, ldg.; Alpha, (Br.,) ldg.; New-Zealand, (Br.,) for St. John, N. B., ready; Wenonah, disg.; schr. Clara W. Elwell, ldg.; spoke 20th inst., in lat. 36 28, lon. 73 11, bark Volant, of New York, from Galveston for Liverpool.

Also arr., schr. Edward Lamever, Mayaguez, P. R., for Newburyport; left bark Reindeer, for New-York, ldg.; brigs Mystic, from Savannah, disg.; Eliza Thompson, (of New-Haven,) for New-Haven, ldg.; schr. Western Star, ldg.; also arr., schr. Starlight, Cardenas 12 ds., for St. Stephens, N. B.; Spartel, New York, Calais; Clara Davidson, Philadelphia, Lynn; J. M. Fitzpatrick, do., Boston; Lizzie Lee, New-Bedford, do.; R. J. Evans, Newburyport, New-York; Paragon, Machias, do.; Edith May.

Passed by—Schrs. Nevada, Boston, Jacksonville; Anna Martha, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for New-York.

Disasters.

Schr. Robert J. Mercer, Hall, from Providence, for New-York, while off City Island, ran into the schr. Caroline C. Hall, at anchor, slightly damaging her forward. The R. J. M. had all her head-gear and cutwater carried away, causing her to leak slightly, so she will have to go on dry-dock for repairs. The Captain of the R. J. M. reports that the schr. C. C. H. had no lights up at the time, and he did not see her until he was so close that he could not avoid the collision.

Spoken, &c.

March 20, lat. 36, lon. 74 40, spoke brig Mississippi, from Demerara, for Baltimore, 13 ds. out. Left in port brigs Nellie, wtg., and Sullivan, ldg.

March 12, lat. 21 45, lon. 54 10, passed ship Browershaven, from Liverpool, for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Trinidad, March 8—Brig Mariposa, for Boston in 6 ds.; brig Orbit, ldg.; brig Juliet Clark, do.; schr Elizabeth McGee, for New-York 3 ds.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, March 25.—The Cunard steam-ship China, Capt. Macauley, from New-York March 15, touched at Queenstown this morning, and proceeded for Liverpool.

The steam-ship Westphalia, Capt. Schwensen, from New-York March 14, for Hamburg, touched at Southampton yesterday, en route to Hamburg.

The Anchor line steam-ship Ismalia, Capt. Brown from New-York March 4, has arrived at Bordeaux.

Disaster.

LONDON, March 25.—The bark Alliance, from Hartlepool bound to New-York, has again put back to Queenstown, leaky, and is disg.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HAIR-CORD SKIRT, NOW READY. NO. 261 BROADWAY.